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Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2001

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Fifty-sixth Session
Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Chapter I
Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

In 2001, the Economic and Social Council adopted a number of resolutions and decisions that call for action by or the attention of the General Assembly, which are summarized below.

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

By decision 2001/298, the Council recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its fifty-sixth session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from fifty-eight to sixty-one States (see also decision 2001/217).

Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council

By decision 2001/319, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision contained therein.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

By resolution 2001/1, the Council: (a) requested the Secretary-General, when finalizing his report on the triennial comprehensive policy review for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, (i) to take into account the views and comments expressed by Member States during the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council and to make appropriate recommendations, and (ii) to provide an analysis of the current state of implementation of Assembly resolution 53/192 and related resolutions on operational activities; (b) invited the Secretary-General, in accordance with the coordination, guidance and oversight roles of the Council in the implementation by the United Nations system of the review, to make recommendations, when finalizing the report, on the possible themes that could be discussed at the substantive sessions of 2002 and 2003 of the Council, taking into account the necessary preparatory work for the following review.

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits

By resolution 2001/21, the Council: (a) recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity; (b) decided to strengthen its links with the General Assembly by bringing to its attention overall policy issues that might emerge from the follow-up to conferences and summits.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

By resolution 2001/19, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly

at its fifty-seventh session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution.

Economic and environmental questions: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

By resolution 2001/35, the Council: (a) having considered the report of the Secretary-General, invited the General Assembly to give full consideration to the report at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development"; (b) requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on disaster reduction to the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg in 2002.

Economic and environmental questions: public administration and development

Restructuring and revitalization of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

By resolution 2001/45, the Council made a number of decisions concerning the Group of Experts which it brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

Economic and environmental questions: Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

By resolution 2001/37, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Social and human rights questions: advancement of women

Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

By resolution 2001/40, the Council: (a) recommended to the General Assembly that it consider transferring any balance remaining of the $800,000 it advanced to the Institute for 2001 as a reserve for 2002; (b) invited the Assembly to consider requesting the Joint Inspection Unit to conduct (i) a review of the Institute's Trust Fund and (ii) an urgent evaluation of the activities of the Institute, including options for its future; (c) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

By resolution 2001/41, the Council called upon the Secretary-General, in future reports to the General Assembly on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to assess progress made on mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system, including by providing information on key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, and to recommend further actions and strategies for future action within the United Nations system.

Social and human rights questions: social development

Preparation for an observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

By resolution 2001/6, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing

By resolution 2001/8, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing

By decision 2001/237, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision contained therein.

Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

By decision 2001/238, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision contained therein.

Social and human rights questions: crime prevention and criminal justice

Role, function, periodicity of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

By resolution 2001/9, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto

By resolution 2001/10, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption

By resolution 2001/46, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

By resolution 2001/47, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein.

Social and human rights questions: human rights

The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe

By decision 2001/219, having approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/12 to request its Chairperson to appoint for one year a special representative, the Council approved the request to the special representative to submit an interim report on her/his findings to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

By decision 2001/221, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/46 to establish, at its fifty-eighth session, an inter-sessional open-ended working group to elaborate a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly.

Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

By decision 2001/246, having approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/7 to the Special Rapporteur to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Human Rights Enquiry Commission, the Council approved the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit reports thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel

By decision 2001/248, having approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/10 to the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and call upon it to comply with the resolution's provisions, the Council approved the request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the results of his efforts in that regard.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

By decision 249, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/13 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

By decision 2001/250, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/14 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

By decision 2001/251, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/15 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

By decision 2001/252, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/17 to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

By decision 2001/253, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/18 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By decision 2001/254, the Council: (a) having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/19 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; (b) having endorsed the request in the same resolution to the Special Rapporteur and others to carry out a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to bringing to justice those responsible, endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

By decision 2001/255, the Council endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/22 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in Sierra Leone, including with reference to reports from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

By decision 2001/256, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/21 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Situation of human rights in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation

By decision 2001/258, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/24 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to keep the General Assembly informed of further developments, as appropriate.

The right to food

By decision 259, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution

2001/25 to the Special Rapporteur to submit a preliminary report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

By decision 264, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/42 to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance, with the new title of Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, the Council endorsed the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

Internally displaced persons

By decision 2001/269, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/54 to extend the mandate of the Representative of the Secretary-General for a further three years, the Council approved the request to the Representative to continue to report on his activities to the General Assembly.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

By decision 2001/272, having endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to renew for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, the Council approved the request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the overall trends and developments with regard to his mandate.

Human rights and bioethics

By decision 2001/273, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/71 to the Secretary-General to draw up proposals for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session concerning ways to ensure proper coordination of activities and thinking on bioethics throughout the United Nations system.

Equitable geographical distribution of the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

By decision 2001/275, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/76 to recommend that the General Assembly encourage States parties to the United Nations human rights instruments to establish quota distribution systems by geographical region for the election of the members of the treaty bodies.

Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

By decision 2001/288, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its decision 2001/119 to renew its appeal to the General Assembly that additional resources be allocated to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to ensure that the Office receives the necessary financial, material and personnel resources commensurate with its increasing tasks.

Situation of human rights in East Timor

By decision 2001/289, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its statement agreed on by consensus of 20 April 2001 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti

By decision 2001/290, the Council approved the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its statement agreed on by consensus of 25 April 2001 that a new independent expert report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on developments in the situation of human rights and technical cooperation for human rights in Haiti.

Social and human rights questions: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

By decision 2001/316, the Council urged the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session to take action on the proposed programme budget for 2002-2003 in order to secure, within existing resources, an adequately funded and well functioning Forum that reflects its broad mandate.

Chapter II
Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions

1. In accordance with paragraph 88 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions at its 6th meeting, on 1 May 2001 (for the proceedings, see E/2001/SR.6). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing some background material on the selected aspects of international cooperation in strengthening financing for development (E/2001/45).

2. The President of the Council made an introductory statement.

3. The Secretary-General addressed the meeting.

4. The President introduced the following panellists who made presentations: Gordon Brown, Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom; Yashwant Sinha, Chairperson of the Development Committee, Minister of Finance of India; J. O. Sanusi, Chairperson of the Group of 24, Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria; Paul Martin, Chairperson of the Group of 20, Minister of Finance of Canada; and Andrew Crockett, Chairperson of the Financial Stability Forum, General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements.

5. After the presentations by the panellists, the President of the Council informed the Council on the format of the meeting, which comprised two round tables.

6. Round table I was chaired by the President of the Council and the panel participants were the Chairperson of the Development Committee, the Chairperson of the Group of 20, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

7. Round table II was chaired by the Senior Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), and the panel participants were the Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, the Chairperson of the Group of 24, the Chairperson of the Financial Stability Forum, the Vice-President for External Relations of the World Bank and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

8. The following themes were discussed in both round tables:

(a) Development financing, in particular poverty eradication, official development assistance and debt;

(b) Towards a development-friendly international financial system: public and private responsibility in the prevention of financial crises.

9. After the conclusion of the two round tables, the Senior Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović, reported on the discussions of round table II.

10. The President of the Council reported on the discussions of round table I.

11. The Managing Directors of the International Monetary Fund and of the World Bank made concluding statements.

12. The President of the Council made concluding remarks.

13. The Secretariat subsequently circulated for information an informal summary of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions (E/2001/72). The text read as follows:

"I. Background

"1. The General Assembly, in annex I, paragraph 88 of its resolution 50/227 on revitalizing the United Nations in the economic and social fields, recommended that the Economic and Social Council periodically schedule a high-level special meeting at a time proximate to the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions. The Council subsequently held high-level special meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions in 1998, 1999 and 2000. In response to the 2000 high-level meeting, the General Assembly encouraged the deepening of the dialogue between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions in order to promote the wide range of reforms needed in an international financial architecture that reflects the global

interests of the international community. It further recommended that their next high-level meeting should consider the modalities needed to further consolidate a broader global agenda for a strengthened and stable international financial system, responsive to the priorities of growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy (see General Assembly resolution 55/186).

"2. The fourth special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions was held on 1 May 2001. The meeting addressed two themes: (a) development financing, in particular poverty eradication, official development assistance, and debt; and (b) a development-friendly international financial system: public and private responsibility in the prevention of financial crises. It brought together policy makers in the areas of finance and monetary issues, development cooperation and foreign affairs for a dialogue in the Council.

"3. The high-level meeting of the Council took place in the form of a free-flowing dialogue between ministers and high-level officials, permanent representatives and representatives from the international financial institutions and the United Nations and a panel composed of Gordon Brown, Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Yashwant Sinha, Chairperson of the Development Committee, Minister of Finance of India; J. O. Sanusi, Chairperson of the Group of 24, Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria; Paul Martin, Chairperson of the Group of 20, Minister of Finance of Canada; and Andrew Crockett, Chairperson of the Financial Stability Forum, General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements. Sven Sandström, Managing Director of the World Bank, and Eduardo Aninat, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) made concluding comments.

"4. The meeting was chaired by the President of the Council. The Secretary-General made an opening statement. The Deputy Secretary-General also participated in the meeting. To facilitate an interactive debate, the meeting broke into two simultaneous round tables for part of the meeting. A note by the Secretary-General on selected aspects of international cooperation in strengthening financing for development (E/2001/45) was used in the discussions.

"5. The present report provides a synopsis of the meeting. It summarizes the salient points and main aspects of the statements made and exchanges of views that took place. It is hoped that the summary will deepen the understanding of the main issues related to financing for development and the reform of the global financial system in the broader context of the commitment to achieving the development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the fight against poverty in developing countries.

"II. Opening statements

"President of the Economic and Social Council

"6. The President of the Economic and Social Council welcomed the participants to the special high-level meeting. The meeting provided a unique forum for key policy makers on financial, monetary, development and foreign affairs to engage in a dialogue with a view to strengthening policy coherence in areas that critically affected the development prospects of all countries and, in particular, those of developing countries.

"7. The President was concerned that the slowdown in the world economy would hamper progress towards the goal of poverty eradication. In addition to major trends in the weakening global economic growth, a number of other factors such as natural disasters, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and conflicts had also hindered economic and social recovery. More urgently than ever, common efforts and actions were required to bring the global economy back on a steady path towards the achievement of the Millennium goals and targets.

"8. A stable international financial system was fundamental to effective policies for poverty eradication. Manageable debt and predictable financial flows were also critical ingredients to poverty eradication. Efficient, trusted and reliable mechanisms were essential to ensure that all actors,

including the private sector, worked in partnership to create a financial environment conducive to growth and development. A coherent approach to development by the international organizations, in particular the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, would greatly facilitate the attainment of desired outcomes at all levels.

"9. The discussions of the meeting should help set the stage for the upcoming meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Financing for Development. The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions had shown exemplary cooperation in preparation for that event. The special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions provided an opportunity to engage in an open dialogue on how to mobilize the energy and resources of the entire international system behind the global development agenda defined by Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit.

"Secretary-General

"10. The Secretary-General emphasized that since the first meeting between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions the unjustified and unhelpful compartmentalization of their work into separate realms had been consigned to the past. The executive boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had hosted both the ambassadors of the Council and of the bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Washington, D.C. The collaboration on his report to the Preparatory Committee had been unprecedented and extremely fruitful. The deepening of partnership and mutual understanding between the Council and the Bretton Woods institutions boded well for the multilateral system and its constituents.

"11. The current slowdown in world economic growth, which had originated in the developed world, could have significant risks for the developing countries, as adverse developments in major economies propagate themselves through the multiple channels of the globalized world economy. But wherever and however such problems arose, one result was always the same: the poor suffered disproportionately. The needs and aspirations of the poor thus needed to be kept at the top of the agenda to ensure that they were not victimized, left behind or without help, particularly in the developing countries.

"12. Unless far greater amounts of resources were mobilized from both public and market-led investment, plans to eradicate poverty and to accelerate development would be thwarted. The donor countries, which received most of the benefits from globalization, should increase their aid and help to increase its effectiveness. At the same time, greater attention needed to be paid and focused on making better use of domestic resources, where women in particular needed more access to capital.

"13. In his report to the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, he had recommended wide-ranging action aimed at strengthening of financial institutions, legal frameworks, governance, measures against corruption, debt relief, improved market access and reduced vulnerability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to sudden reversals of resource flows.

"14. Furthermore, to make globalization work for all and to defuse some of the backlash against globalization, it was crucial that developing countries be given an adequate voice in the decisions affecting their development prospects, particularly in the governing bodies of the international financial institutions. These bodies needed to be made more effective, accountable and transparent.

"15. While these issues were complex and closely intertwined, the Secretary-General urged participants not to renegotiate, rehash or revisit old issues. A consensus on the values, priorities and objectives that should guide the Member States already existed in the Millennium Declaration. The Secretariat would continue to assist Member States in their efforts to achieve the Millennium goals and would be active in monitoring progress at both global and national levels, in close consultation with Governments and civil society. The Council and the Bretton Woods institutions could do their rightful part and take their cooperation to a new level.

"Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee

"16. The Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee underlined that the message he brought from the meeting of his Committee was the shared recognition by all countries of their mutual interdependence, which meant that economic instability anywhere had repercussions everywhere. In the face of a slowing economy, international economic cooperation had to be strengthened in order to achieve economic and social progress. There was a need to be vigilant and forward looking in creating the conditions needed for macroeconomic growth, to continue the reform of the international financial architecture, to open trade talks this year and to build a virtuous circle of debt relief and economic growth and development to achieve the goals for poverty reduction by 2015.

"17. To achieve the target of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty in half by 2015, lasting debt relief was needed for the poorest countries. The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) debt initiative, which had now been implemented in 22 countries, had to achieve its goal of a lasting exit from debt and poverty. A special programme for post-conflict countries was being considered.

"18. The development and adoption of codes and standards and their application in practice by rich and poor countries was important for crisis prevention. Surveillance should be encouraged to minimize the contagion effect. The private sector had the duty to be engaged and to invest even in difficult times.

"19. Education for all was the best long-term poverty eradication strategy. The International Monetary Financial Committee, for the first time, stressed the importance of the commitments made at the World Education Forum, held in Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000, and in particular, those on education for girls and women.

"20. On health issues, in particular HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, the International Monetary Financial Committee followed the lead of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the World Bank and, also for the first time, determined that action was needed on a priority basis. A window of opportunity existed this year for concrete initiatives as well as an alliance among Governments, international organizations and the private sector to take specific steps. There was growing support for the establishment of a Global Health Fund, which would enable development of new vaccines, access to drugs and vaccination and better support and delivery systems. Pharmaceutical companies should continue research and development and make drugs available at affordable prices in the poorest countries.

"21. These programmes of reform in health and education made it clear that economic progress could not be bought at the expense of social progress. The task of providing relief from poverty was a duty of all.

"Chairperson of the Development Committee

"22. The Chairperson of the Development Committee noted with satisfaction that globalization was finally catching up with global institutions, as demonstrated by the present meeting. He noted with concern that the slowdown of the world economy would have uneven impact and different consequences for rich and poor countries, meaning less prosperity in the developed countries but more poverty in the developing countries. In its own meeting, as well as in the joint meeting with the International Monetary and Financial Committee, special note had been taken of the problems of the poorest countries, especially of those in Africa. The joint meeting had resolved to further intensify efforts to implement the HIPC debt initiative, debt relief and the continuation of overseas development assistance.

"23. Trade needed to be leveraged for development so that countries receiving debt relief would not fall back into the debt trap. In this regard, international institutions should provide assistance in capacity-building so that these countries could take advantage of global trade opportunities. The World Bank could help in enhancing the negotiating capacities of the developing countries.

"24. The World Bank should apply a selective and strategic approach towards middle-income countries. It should be a catalyst for policy and institutional change, including capacity-building, for increased private investment flow and financial support in promoting sustainable growth and poverty reduction in these countries. The Development Committee expressed support for the initiative to control communicable diseases and identified it as a major public good, along with trade integration, financial stability, knowledge and environmental commons. Other issues discussed by the Development Committee were external vulnerabilities and contagion and their destabilizing effect on the financial sector.

"25. The Chairperson elaborated on the six-point action plan which he, in his capacity as Minister of Finance of India, had suggested to the Development Committee, and which included many of the concerns he had just mentioned. The six points were: concentration on capacity-building in low-income and least developed countries; provision of fair and equal opportunities to middle-income countries; protection against external vulnerabilities and contagion effects; war against communicable diseases; sustainable development, addressing economic growth, social justice and environmental protection; and effective governance at national and subnational levels.

"Chairperson of the Group of 24

"26. The Chairperson of the Group of 24 stressed that the global economic slowdown would have a special impact on developing countries by negatively affecting primary commodity prices and by weakening adjustment efforts and growth. To achieve the target contained in the Millennium Declaration of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty by half by 2015, adequate funding would be required, but developing countries faced complex obstacles in mobilizing resources. Concerted global action was necessary. The integration of financial markets would not necessarily translate into global economic growth and social equity. The Group of 24 urged the donors to bridge the resource shortfall from private flows by increasing official development assistance contributions from the 0.24 per cent in 1999 to the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP). International and regional financial institutions should increase direct lending and leveraging private resource flows to middle-income countries. The Group also called for adequate funding for the thirteenth replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association.

"27. The Group of 24 had welcomed the progress made under the enhanced HIPC debt initiative and through the poverty reduction strategy papers. However, as only one country had reached completion point, faster implementation and quicker access to resources were required. Technical assistance and simple, realistic and focused conditionality should enable more countries to complete the poverty reduction strategy papers so as to reach completion point and qualify for debt relief as soon as possible. Special attention was required to address the needs of countries in conflict.

"28. Many developing countries had incorporated trade policy reform as part of their economic policy. However, trade protectionism remained entrenched within the policies of developed countries, hindering opportunities for developing countries to increase trade. Trade barriers, especially for agricultural products and textiles, needed to be removed and market access improved to allow the developing countries to benefit from global trade. Progress had been made to strengthen the international financial system through the establishment of codes and standards. Their observance, however, had to remain voluntary, duly recognizing the country-specific circumstances and stages of development.

"29. The Group of 24 appreciated the increased global awareness and expanded efforts to fight HIV/AIDS and stated that a global trust fund to combat the disease should be immediately established. The World Bank should strengthen its partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other important actors, especially in their efforts to develop a vaccine.

"30. The Chairperson expected that the deliberations of the special high-level meeting would serve as a valuable contribution to the financing for development process.

"Chairperson of the Group of 20

"31. The Chairperson of the Group of 20 recalled that the Group's key concerns were financial issues and reform efforts in the international financial system. Composed of the Ministers of Finance of 19 countries, it had been formed in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis. The Group represented 88 per cent of world output, 65 per cent of the world's population and 60 per cent of the world's poor.

"32. While having access to capital was important, massive capital fluctuations could destabilize the economy and create crises. The Group was promoting consistency in financial management, but recognized that the credo of some could not be imposed on all. Countries had to be part of the decision-making process in order to be part of the solution.

"33. In discussing some of the achievements of the Group, he highlighted the acceptance of standards and codes, as well as their implementation, which contributed to transparency in financial statements. Having recognized that countries were different, the Group was preparing case studies to help formulate policies that enabled countries to adjust to the realities of globalization.

"34. As another accomplishment of the Group of 20, the Chairperson stressed the need to go far beyond the 'Washington consensus', which was considered too narrow. Economic growth was an essential prerequisite, but economic growth without social equity was not sustainable and would not lead to poverty eradication. The 'Montreal consensus', which emanated from the second meeting of the Group of 20 on 24 and 25 October 2000, affirmed that the social safety of all people served as a basis for economic security.

"Chairperson of the Financial Stability Forum

"35. The Chairperson pointed out that the work of the Financial Stability Forum had shown that international financial crises originated in weak domestic financial systems. As finance had become more global, contagion effects had brought unforeseeable, unexpected consequences. The Forum brought together national and international authorities responsible for financial regulation and supervision, including ministries of finance, central banks, regulatory authorities, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and international standard setting bodies. Discussions centred on the financial architecture, the development of standards and codes and good practice aimed at making countries more resilient to crises.

"36. The task of the Financial Stability Forum was to improve the capacity for sharing information, and to identify weaknesses in national systems that could pose a threat in the future. Among the examples of the Forum's work were efforts to improve transparency in the operations of highly leveraged institutions, such as the hedge funds, and efforts aimed at increasing resilience to instability caused by volatile short-term capital flows.

"37. One cornerstone in the efforts to build a new financial architecture was the development and implementation of codes and standards. While the principles underpinning the codes and standards were universal, implementation should be carried out according to the needs and circumstances of each individual country. This required prioritization, incentives such as technical assistance and monitoring.

"38. With regard to representativeness of participation, it was vital that countries felt ownership, requiring the involvement of all those interested in the issues. Consultation mechanisms had to be further developed so that all voices could be heard. Regional forums could play an important role in this regard.

"III. Round-table discussions

"39. After the introductory statements, the meeting reconvened in two round tables for an interactive dialogue among participants. Each group was invited to address both themes chosen for the high-level meeting. Ministers of finance and of development cooperation, governors of central banks, permanent representatives, panellists, and representatives of the international financial institutions, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean took the floor. They focused on the set

of issues and questions raised in the note by the Secretary-General (E/2001/45), and in the introductory statements made in plenary. The round tables were chaired, respectively, by the President and Senior Vice-President of the Council. The following main themes emerged from the round-table discussions.

"A. Global economic outlook and achievement of goals of the Millennium Summit

"40. Participants expressed concern about the generalized slowdown in the global economy and its impact on the achievement of development and poverty eradication goals. Fear was expressed at sinking commodity prices and increased protectionist pressures in developed countries. Speakers stressed the crucial need to ensure sustained economic growth as a prerequisite for poverty eradication. This required pro-poor growth policies in developing countries, combined with increased aid, more soft loans, open market access and reduction of subsidies, especially in agriculture, in the developed countries. There was also a need for a better balance between fiscal discipline and social needs in pursuing growth and poverty reduction strategies.

"41. Speakers underlined the need for a firm commitment to achieving the goals of the Millennium Summit as endorsed by Heads of State and Government in September 2000, and in particular the long-term objective of poverty eradication. The latter was also a key objective of the upcoming Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (14-20 May 2001, Brussels), which should see an upsurge in international solidarity. The same solidarity was essential to support the development of efforts in Africa.

"42. Milestones such as the Millennium Declaration and the global conferences of the 1990s had created more support for development goals than ever before. The International Conference on Financing for Development provided the opportunity for translating the consensus on these goals into practical action. To that end, the gap between the views of ministries of finance and of development regarding the time frame of goals, public spending and performance parameters needed to be bridged. The fact that the consensus on development goals was now finally being carried into the work of the international financial institutions was commended. Several speakers supported the Secretary-General's proposal for a practical, action-oriented 'Millennium campaign' in order to meet the Millennium goals.

"B. Poverty eradication: the role of official development assistance, debt relief and trade

"43. While recognizing the indispensability of economic growth to alleviate poverty, speakers underlined the critical contribution of official development assistance, debt relief and trade to development and poverty eradication not only in the poorest, but also in middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition.

"44. Noting the long-standing international target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance, many speakers voiced their disappointment at the low and sinking levels of contributions to official development assistance, which had seen a further net reduction for 2000. At the same time, the increase in official development assistance in real terms by a number of countries in 2000 was acknowledged and the five countries that had reached or exceeded the 0.7 per cent target were commended. For countries with special difficulties, official development assistance should be provided either as grants or as loans on very soft terms. Development challenges such as education and HIV/AIDS required additional resources, especially in the context of a weakening global economy. Several speakers from developed countries urged other donors to increase their financial contributions to development.

"45. Several speakers welcomed the enhanced HIPC debt initiative, but also expressed concern that, so far, only one country had reached the completion point. Agreeing that more needed to be done, speakers called for flexibility in the application of the initiative. Priority should be given to the full funding of the HIPC debt initiative rather than to its expansion at this time. It was feared that an expansion might divert resources from other purposes, such as the thirteenth replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association. International financial institutions were urged to include additional factors

in debt sustainability analysis. Noting that debt relief could only be an exceptional measure, some urged caution in efforts to reach comprehensive debt solutions.

"46. Several speakers considered that increased trade and market access was the single most important element for developing countries to achieve sustainable growth and to escape poverty. This required the reduction of trade barriers, especially for agricultural products and textiles. The European Union was commended for its 'Everything but arms' initiative.

"47. Emphasis was also placed on the situation of middle-income countries, in which 80 per cent of the world's poor lived. Development assistance, trade and financial issues, such as increased liquidity, improved cash flow, crisis prevention and avoiding contagion, also required consideration from the perspective of middle-income countries.

"C. Sustainability of growth

"48. A number of speakers emphasized the importance of the sustainability of economic growth for poverty eradication. Ensuring the transition to development through coherent financial and trade policies was particularly important for highly indebted poor countries once they had reached completion point of the HIPC debt initiative. However, efforts needed to go beyond the 'Washington consensus'. National efforts, including pro-poor macroeconomic policies, good governance, increased accountability and anti-corruption measures needed to go hand in hand with international financial support and coherent donor policies. Emphasis was placed on national institution and capacity-building for sustainable growth. The mobilization of domestic social capital would contribute to accelerated development and also ensure ownership of the development process. The role of international institutions in providing technical assistance was underlined.

"49. Similarly, many speakers emphasized the crucial role of social policies, especially in the fields of education and health, for sustainable economic growth. Speakers were encouraged by concrete action in these areas, such as the increasing support for the proposed Global Health Fund aimed at fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

"D. Strengthening the international financial system

"50. Several speakers noted that further progress in strengthening the international financial system was necessary to promote the sustainable development of all countries and to achieve the goals outlined in the Millennium Declaration. Reducing the system's instability, with special reference to contagion and the speculative activities and limited transparency of hedge funds, was also a precondition for developing countries to benefit from globalization. Indeed, some participants emphasized the value of international financial stability as a global public good.

"51. Many speakers underlined the importance of global standards and codes and the need of recognizing in their implementation the country-specific circumstances and stages of development, including institutional and administrative constraints. The necessary time period required to adapt the standards and codes to each country should also be taken into account. Significantly more technical assistance and additional resources were essential to strengthen the implementation capacities of developing countries in this area.

"52. In addition to the need to improve crisis prevention and management capabilities, including by strengthening domestic financial systems, several participants emphasized that the costs of crisis resolution should be distributed more equally, among creditors and debtors and private and public sectors. To this end, some speakers put forward the proposal of establishing debtor/creditor councils that would facilitate the achievement of cooperative solutions.

"E. Participation

"53. Regarding the ongoing reforms of the Bretton Woods institutions, several ministers welcomed the review of IMF conditionality initiated by its Managing Director, with a view to making it better focused, more effective and less intrusive, as well as to enhancing programme ownership. Nevertheless, developing countries still needed a larger voice in the decision-making

processes of these institutions. More generally, there was broad convergence on the need for inclusion and participation of all countries and stakeholders in global policy-making as a prerequisite to ensure its success. In this regard, most speakers noted with satisfaction the growing cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the dialogue on global governance.

"F. Financing for development

"54. There was general agreement that the upcoming International Conference on Financing for Development represented a critical milestone in the dialogue between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. The Conference provided a unique opportunity for concrete advances on the above issues under a new framework that bridged existing gaps in different policy-making cultures. The main objective of the event should be a global alliance for development, ensuring better governance of globalization for the benefit of all.

"55. The preparatory process of the Conference had engaged in an unprecedented way all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, multilateral institutions, the private sector and civil society, to discuss, using a holistic approach, all the key financial issues related to the promotion of development. The full engagement of the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization in the preparatory process and their commitment to actively participate in the Conference itself boded well for its success. Several participants called for similar commitments by finance, economy and trade ministries of Member States.

"IV. Concluding remarks

"56. Following the conclusion of the two round-table discussions, the President and Senior Vice-President summarized in plenary the salient points that had emerged in their respective groups. Both emphasized the value of the new format and the lively and productive discussion that had ensued with the participation of a large number of speakers contributing the perspectives of countries from all regions.

"57. After the reports from the two round tables, the President of the Council invited the Deputy Managing Director of IMF and the Managing Director of the World Bank to make concluding comments on the discussions.

"58. The Deputy Managing Director of IMF found that the vision, balance and the acknowledgement of the need for coherence that resonated in the meeting sent powerful signals to the world community. Governments, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations system were working together to make globalization work for all. A balance needed to be struck between the multiple goals and priorities on the one hand and the insufficient resources and limited instruments available on the other. The Bretton Woods institutions were making efforts to that end, but greater coherence and accountability were needed in moving forward.

"59. The IMF reform efforts placed an emphasis on: realigning the conditionality review process to make it more efficient and open; adapting the Fund's facilities to make them more conducive to pressing needs; and strengthening the Fund's role in surveillance and assessment of external vulnerability. The Fund assisted capacity-building through technical assistance in macroeconomic policy and other emerging issues. It assisted countries in several areas such as liquidity positions, foreign exchange management, debt management and early warning.

"60. In conclusion, he noted that the Fund was a learning institution and that it would continue to change while maintaining its expertise and competencies in core macroeconomic issues. The Fund was pleased to work with the World Bank on the HIPC debt initiative and reiterated its commitment to actively engage in the financing for development process.

"61. The Managing Director of the World Bank reconfirmed the World Bank's commitment to work together in the preparatory process of the International Conference on Financing for Development and at the event itself. The Bank was pleased with the broad agenda, which looked at the full set of resources for development, both public and private, as well as other economic activities such as trade. While he saw a good alignment of

the United Nations, the World Bank and IMF, the Bank would like to see a much stronger involvement from the part of national Governments and a range of their ministries in the planning process for the International Conference on Financing for Development.

"62. The Managing Director highlighted key constraints to development and the Bank's efforts in addressing them. The HIPC debt initiative, combined with traditional debt relief and bilateral debt forgiveness, would provide $55 billion in debt relief for 22 countries, a reduction of their debt burden by almost two thirds. As a result, an increase in social sector expenditure had already been seen by 25 per cent. The Bank was also taking action in other areas which posed constraints to development such as post-conflict reconstruction and HIV/AIDS. The fight against HIV/AIDS was expected to receive $500 million per year with the possibility to be expanded to $1 billion per year in the future. To take advantage of trade as a lever for development, market access needed to be improved and the capacity of developing countries to participate in trade negotiations strengthened.

"63. The Managing Director noted a move beyond a discussion of the financial architecture towards a global 'development architecture', which included country ownership, long-term debt strategies, international development goals and increased alliances reaching beyond the United Nations system. In this regard, the Bank addressed individual constraints and also focused on the overall orientation of development.

"64. In his closing remarks, the President of the Council characterized the discussions as having been of outstanding quality and depth. They had shown that financial and monetary issues and the integration of developing and transition economies into the global economy remained crucial questions to be addressed for economic growth and development. This was one of the major challenges to be dealt with in the process leading up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. Increased official development assistance, together with sound national policies and unhindered market access also remained critical issues in the development debate. The meeting reinforced the urgency of the global community's efforts for poverty eradication, especially in the aftermath of the Millennium Summit, which set very precise time-bound targets for achieving development goals. All Governments and international institutions, including the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, which had participated in the high-level meeting were expected to assume their share of responsibility for concrete action to implement these commitments.

"65. The President noted that responsibility for development was incumbent upon a larger number of stakeholders, beyond Governments and international institutions, as was emphasized in the discussion on the role of the private sector in situations of financial crises, especially in their prevention. The potentially devastating contagion effect of such crises made it imperative to seek new and creative ways of interaction, of sharing responsibility as well as for broadening participation between the public and the private sector. International institutions might be increasingly called upon to provide a forum where all stakeholders could meet and develop such creative new interaction in an effort of shared responsibility. At the same time, it was clear that the strength of the financial institutions, especially IMF and the World Bank, remained essential for global economic and financial stability.

"66. In conclusion, the President commented that globalization brought with it old and new discontents, challenges and opportunities. At the Millennium Summit, it had been agreed that globalization had to become a positive force for all. He expressed his hope that the Economic and Social Council would maintain and expand its role of providing the unrivalled platform for dialogue between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, where innovative ideas emerged and opportunities for promoting and deepening the understanding between the two sets of institutions were created. The goodwill and positive spirit of the high-level meeting constituted a good start for the resumption of the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development."

Chapter III
High-level segment

The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development

1. The high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council was held at its 27th to 33rd meetings, from 16 to 18 July 2001 (for the proceedings, see E/2001/SR.27-33). In accordance with Council decision 2000/303 of 18 October 2000, the theme of the high-level segment was "The role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development" (agenda item 2). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Extract from the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa (A/55/45 (Chapter IV));

(b) Letter dated 11 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Windhoek Declaration and the Charter for Public Service in Africa, adopted at the Biennial Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service, held in Windhoek on 5 and 6 February 2001 (A/56/63-E/2001/21);

(c) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (E/2001/33);[1]

(d) *World Economic and Social Survey*, 2001 (E/2001/50 (Chapter I));

(e) Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa (E/2001/56);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development (E/2001/83);

(g) The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development: an overview of activities (E/2001/CRP.3);

(h) Note by the Secretariat on panel discussion meetings organized by the Economic and Social Council and United Nations agencies and organizations in 2001 (E/2001/CRP.4);

(i) Statement submitted by the African Services Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/NGO/2).

2. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July, the President of the Council declared open the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001.

3. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations made a keynote address.

Policy dialogue and exchange of views on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation

4. At its 27th meeting, on 16 July, the Council held a policy dialogue on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation with heads of the multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system. At the same meeting, statements were made by the panellists, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the President of the World Bank, the Director-General of the World Trade Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Also at the same meeting, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (on behalf of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)) made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, during the exchange of views, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Cameroon, Nepal, Senegal, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Nigeria made statements. Also at the same

meeting, the representatives of IMF, the World Bank, and UNCTAD, as well as the Executive Secretary of ECA (on behalf of ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA and ESCAP), responded to queries raised.

African Forum for Investment Promotion

6. At its 28th meeting, on 16 July, the Council viewed a video presentation on the development of Africa and, the President of the Council opened the African Forum for Investment Promotion and made a statement. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the Forum. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat acted as Moderator of the panel and made introductory remarks. Presentations were made by the panellists, Hage Geingob, Prime Minister of Namibia, Chief Bimbola Ogunkelu, Nigerian Minister of Cooperation and Integration in Africa, Omar Kabbaj, President of the African Development Bank, the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Executive Secretary of ECA.

7. At the same meeting, the Council reconvened in three round tables for an interactive dialogue among participants. Each of the round tables were invited to address the themes chosen for the Forum. The round tables were composed as described below.

Round table 1
Investment climate in African countries

8. The Director-General of UNIDO chaired round table 1 and made introductory remarks. The Director of the UNCTAD Division on Investment Technology and Enterprise Development acted as Moderator and also made an introductory statement. The Head of the Management and Corporate Citizenship Programme of the Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department of the International Labour Organization (ILO), acted as Rapporteur. Presentations were also made by A. Bio Tchane, Minister of Finance of Benin, the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Manager of the Promote Africa Initiative and Programme Manager of the World Bank Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and James Onobiono, President of the Compagnie financiere international of Cameroon.

9. Statements were made by representatives of the following countries and organizations: Niger, Group of 77 Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Developing Countries, BLGK Bates Advertising, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Angola, Sudan, South Africa and Gabon. The panellists had an exchange of views with delegations and replied to questions raised. The Moderator summarized the discussion.

Round table 2
Financing of investment

10. Jean Louis Ekra, Vice-President of the African Export-Import Bank, chaired round table 2 and made introductory remarks. James Emery, Senior Economist of the International Finance Corporation, acted as Moderator and made an introductory statement. The Chief of the Finance and Development Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, acted as Rapporteur. Presentations were also made by the following panellists: Kwesi Nduom, Minister for Economic Planning and Regional Cooperation of Ghana, Ndi Okerere-Onyiuke, Director-General of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, and Francoise Foning, National President of the Association mondiale des femmes chefs d'entreprises of Cameroon. An interactive dialogue among the participants in the round table ensued, after which the panellists responded to questions raised. The Moderator summarized the discussion.

Round table 3
Infrastructure needs

11. The Executive Secretary of ECA chaired round table 3 and made introductory remarks. The Director of the Division for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs acted as Moderator and made an introductory statement. M. Courage of African Investment Advisory acted as Rapporteur. Presentations were also made by Landing Savane, Minister of Crafts and Industry of Senegal, Pekka Tarjanne, former Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Special High-level Adviser on Information and Communication Technologies, François de Laage de Meux, President of the Council of the Société de Louvre and Chairman of

the International Chamber of Commerce, Dominique Dupont, Vice-President and Regional Manager (West and Central Africa, Maghreb, Middle East and Central Asia) of Nestlé. An interactive dialogue then took place with the representatives of South Africa, Nigeria, Japan, Italy, Benin and the United States. The representative of the African Development Bank also took part in the dialogue.

12. The representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Union des syndicats indépendants du Togo and the Mandela Institute (non-governmental organizations) also took part in the dialogue. The Moderator summarized the discussion.

Closure of the Forum

13. At its resumed 28th meeting, on 16 July, the Council heard summaries from the Chairpersons of the three round tables. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs acted as Moderator of the panel. Presentations were also made by the panellists, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Kwesi Nduom, Minister for Economic Planning and Regional Cooperation of Ghana, and Maria Cattaui, Secretary-General of the International Chamber of Commerce. The Moderator responded to questions raised by the panellists and the President of the Council closed the discussion of the Forum.

Panel of eminent personalities on the theme "The nexus between peace and development"

14. At its resumed 29th meeting, on 17 July, the Council held a panel discussion of eminent personalities on the theme "The nexus between peace and development". The President of the Council made introductory remarks. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, made a keynote address via satellite.

15. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, acting as Moderator of the panel, introduced the panellists. Presentations were made by Sadako Ogata, former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa, Bruce Alberts, President of the United States National Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict. The Moderator summarized the presentations. The President of the Council made a concluding statement.

High-level ministerial discussion of the role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development

16. At its 29th meeting, on 17 July, the Council began the high-level ministerial discussion on the theme "The role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development". The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement. The President of the Council also made an opening statement.

17. At the same meeting, statements were made by Sule Lamido, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria; Kwesi Nduom, Minister for Economic Planning and Regional Cooperation of Ghana (on behalf of the African Group); Bagher Asadi, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations in New York (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Eddy Boutmans, Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union, the Central and Eastern European Countries associated with the European Union (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia), the other associated countries (Cyprus, Malta and Turkey) and the European Free Trade Association countries that are members of the European Economic Area (Iceland and Liechtenstein)); Mohamed Benaissa, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco; Ludger Volmer, Minister of State in the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Germany; Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Minister of Government of Cuba; Tonino Picula, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Croatia; F. X. Ngoubeyou, Minister of State in charge of External Relations of Cameroon; Walter Fust, Director-General of the Swiss Direction for Development and Cooperation; Alexander Sychov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus; Ivy Matsepe-Cassaburri, Minister of Communications of South Africa; and Alwi Shihab, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. The meeting was suspended.

18. At the 30th meeting, on 17 July, statements were made by David Kilgour of Canada, Secretary of State for Latin America and Africa; Anne Konate, Minister Delegate of the Prime Minister in charge of Economic Development in Burkina Faso; Anita Bay Bundegaard, Minister for Development Cooperation of Denmark; S. A. Ordzhonikidze, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Hynek Kmonicek, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic; Sadok Fayala, Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of the Maghrebines and African Affairs in Tunisia; Kwesi Nduom, Minister for Economic Planning and Regional Cooperation of Ghana; Leon Nimbona, Minister of Planning, Development and Reconstruction of Burundi; Alfredo Luigi Mantica, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy; Frances Rodrigues, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique; Hassan Kibelloh, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania; Betty King, Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council; Koichi Haraguchi, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Bernd Niehaus, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations; Gelson Fonseca, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Qiao Zonghuai, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Jorge Luis Valdez Carrillo, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations; Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations; Victor Rodriguez Cedeno, Deputy Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Charles Ntwaagae, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Gun-Britt Andersson, State Secretary for Development Cooperation, Migration and Asylum Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

19. At the 31st meeting, on 18 July, statements were made by the Assistant Director-General for the Africa Department of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the Director of the Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization; Carlo Trojan, Head of Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations Office at Geneva; the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director of UNDP-Africa; Sigrun Moegedal, State Secretary for International Development of Norway; Juli Minoves-Triquell, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Andorra; Amama-Mbabazi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda; Ionel Ilie, Director for Middle Eastern and Africa Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania; Gustavo Albin, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Savitri Kunadi, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Diarmuid Martin, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Eui-yong Chung, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Jean Claude Kamanda, Assistant to the Vice-Minister for International Cooperation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Murari Raj Sharma, Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations; Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Fayza Aboulnaga, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva; and Saeed Al-Faihani, Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

20. At the same meeting, the representatives of ITU, the World Meteorological Organization, UNIDO and the Organization of African Unity made statements.

21. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the United Nations also made a statement.

22. At the 32nd meeting, on 18 July, statements were made by Ibrahim Osman, Director of Monitoring and Evaluation Division, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Mohamed-Salah Dembri, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Saara Kuugongelwa, Director-General of the Planning Commission of Namibia; Maxime Zafera, Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Krzysztof Jakubowski, Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations Office at Geneva; I. Loemban-Tobing Klein, Permanent Representative of Suriname to the United Nations; Les Luck, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Amina C. Mohamed, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Jean Feyder, Director of Cooperation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg; and Vassiliy Takev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

23. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women made a statement.

24. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements made statements.

25. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: the United Nations Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement, the Centro de Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74 and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Panel discussion of the African Public Service Charter

26. At its 33rd meeting, on 19 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "African Public Service Charter". The President of the Council opened the panel discussion.

27. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Public Economics and Public Administration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, acted as Moderator. Presentations were made by Ousmane Batoko, Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform of Benin, M'hammed El Khalifa, Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform of Morocco and Hage G. Geingob, Prime Minister of Namibia.

28. Also at the same meting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, the United States of America, Italy, Suriname, the Sudan and Benin. The panellists responded to queries raised. The Moderator summarized the presentations. The President of the Council made a closing statement.

Action taken by the Council

29. At its 32nd meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration submitted by the President of the Council (E/2001/L.20). After the adoption of the declaration, the President drew the attention of the Council to some nuances in the translation of the French text and asked that it be conformed with the English text. The President of the Council made a concluding statement. The text of the declaration read as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council

The role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development

"1. We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, held from 16 to 18 July 2001, having considered the theme "The role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development", have adopted the following declaration.

"2. We note with appreciation the priority accorded to the region in various United Nations initiatives and conferences in recent years and the emphasis placed on meeting the special needs of the continent in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[2] In this context, we recall that we will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy. We resolve therefore:

(a) To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa;

(b) To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent;

(c) To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, as well as transfer of technology;

(d) To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic and other infectious diseases.

"3. We call on the General Assembly to improve the process of assessing and monitoring progress in the implementation of the commitments on Africa made in the Millennium Declaration, as well as major United Nations conferences and summits, and we request the Council to play its full part in this process.

"4. We recognize the efforts of African countries to promote sustainable development through the implementation of economic and political reforms in the past two decades and note with appreciation the support of the United Nations system for these efforts. However, in spite of these combined efforts, African countries still face multifaceted sustainable development challenges. We also recognize the need to promote the role of women in social and economic development, including by assuring their participation in the political and economic life of African countries. We further recognize the need for an increased focus on the rights and well-being of children, in particular their health and education.

"5. We welcome the leadership efforts of African leaders to develop an African-owned and African-led framework for action towards the sustainable development of the African continent, and call on the United Nations system and the international community to support the New African Initiative recently adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its thirty-seventh summit, held in Lusaka in July 2001. In this regard, we invite the Secretary-General to take the requisite measures to ensure an effective and coordinated response of the United Nations system to the Initiative. We acknowledge the call made by the African heads of State for a special session of the General Assembly to consider how best to support the Initiative.

"6. We are convinced that the United Nations system is uniquely placed to play a key role in supporting Africa's efforts and to help create a momentum for a productive and mutually beneficial partnership between Africa and the international community and civil society, including the private sector. In this connection, we recognize the important role played by the United Nations through its development activities in Africa. We note that while United Nations organizations have undertaken many activities in the field, particularly in the area of poverty eradication, results have not always matched expectations.

"7. In order for the United Nations system to effectively support Africa's efforts towards achieving sustainable development, we consider the following to be crucial.

"Integrating peace and development

"8. We recognize the critical links between peace, democracy, national efforts towards the promotion of good governance, respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and sustainable development in Africa. In this regard, we believe that economic growth supportive of poverty eradication and development should be at the core of conflict-prevention strategies. There should be a coordinated and comprehensive approach by all partners in order to support such economic growth, reconstruction and recovery, peace-building, national efforts in promoting good governance and strengthening the rule of law. To ensure that these links are operationalized, we call on the United Nations to do the following:

(a) Mobilize political support and resources for implementing the various United Nations poverty eradication initiatives and programmes for Africa through strengthened partnerships with African Governments, bilateral donors, the Bretton Woods institutions and civil society organizations, including the private sector;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of African Governments to make the linkages between the economic and social dimensions of poverty-reduction strategies, and assist in monitoring and analysis before and after such strategies are produced;

(c) Support African countries in promoting economic and social policies that are pro-poor and gender-sensitive, including employment and income-generating opportunities for poor people, women and youth through microfinance, community-based development and decentralization, enterprise development, food security plans, adequate nutrition and land tenure. In this connection, strengthen the "Jobs for Africa" programme;

(d) Combine peace-building, emergency assistance and longer-term development support measures in a comprehensive and coherent response in special development situations, paying particular attention to the social reintegration of displaced persons, refugees returning to their countries of origin and ex-combatants, the destruction of weapons, including anti-personnel mines, the control of small arms and light weapons, community reconciliation, strengthening and rebuilding of democratic and other institutions, environmental regeneration and protection, and reconstruction of economic, social and physical infrastructure, ensuring that the development dimension is taken into account both at the headquarters and in the field;

(e) Explore the feasibility of creating a subregional United Nations coordinating capability, possibly by using existing United Nations regional offices, which would assist the United Nations system in setting integrated policies and strategies, ensure the harmonization of activities and lend support to national and subregional peace-building efforts and initiatives, while supporting subregional integration, and to that end to request the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the most cost-efficient and effective avenue for the creation of such capability.

"9. Recognizing that the primary responsibility for successful peace-building and conflict prevention rests with Governments and is predicated on an effective cooperation between the concerned national Governments and all international partners, including the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations, NGOs, bilateral donors, other countries and, where appropriate, the private sector, we call on all partners to take an active part in the efforts to ensure that targeted interventions are coordinated and sequenced in such a way as to enhance their impact at the country and subregional levels.

"10. We recall that the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/217, requested the Council to consider the creation of an ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict with a view to assessing their humanitarian and economic needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support for implementation that begins with the integration of relief into development. In this context, we request the Secretary-General to seek the views of member States and to present a report with proposals on the mandate, composition and modalities of work of such an advisory group, taking into account those views, for the consideration of the Council within the first quarter of 2002.

"Development of human capital

"11. We are also deeply concerned that Africa's efforts to reverse its low human capital development are being severely challenged by a worsening health crisis, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. We welcome the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, and call for their implementation in order to support Africa's efforts in this area, including the need for generous contributions to the fight against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, including through a global HIV/AIDS and health fund.

"12. Given the multisectoral impact of HIV/AIDS, we call on all funds, programmes and agencies which have not yet done so to mainstream AIDS prevention into their activities, paying particular attention to building national capacity to develop and implement comprehensive national strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, support and treatment. We also urge the relevant organizations to assist in building national and regional capacity to tackle malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases afflicting the region. We take note of the work of

United Nations agencies, in particular the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in addressing drug-resistant malaria, and also encourage the stakeholders of the Roll Back Malaria Campaign to replicate their success stories. We also welcome the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations, ongoing governmental programmes and other public-private partnerships in the health sector.

"13. We assign high importance to achieving universal primary education, eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement of a basic education of good quality through such initiatives as the United Nations girls' education initiative. We are convinced that new and innovative measures should be undertaken to enable African countries to meet the international development goals in education and at the same time develop the skills required by the new knowledge-based global economy. We therefore encourage the following:

(a) The replication in low-enrolment countries in Africa of successful United Nations programmes designed to ensure the attendance and retention of children in school, in particular girls, such as the World Food Programme "Food for thought" programme;

(b) Implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and enhanced assistance to African countries in implementing and integrating Education for All into their national development and poverty eradication strategies, including, where appropriate, in sector-wide programmes and their poverty reduction strategy papers;

(c) Expansion of subregional capacity training programmes and advocacy for regional specialization of academic training in order to maximize synergies and resources;

(d) Concerted efforts to facilitate rapid and cost-effective development of human capital through increased, innovative and effective use of information and communication technologies in training, institutional capacity-building and education, including distance learning, technical, vocational and tertiary education;

(e) Assistance to African countries to undertake an audit of human capital development capacity needs and to devise strategies for addressing them in order to achieve the international development goals, including evaluation of efforts so far made to build such capacity in Africa.

"14. We also encourage all partners to support United Nations-assisted and other relevant networks and centres of excellence, and urge them to provide incentives to private enterprise to facilitate the transfer of technology to African countries and to assist with the development of their science and technology capacity.

"Environment and development

"15. We recognize the importance of the integration of environmental concerns into policies designed to support economic and social development, and emphasize the role that sustainable use and management of resources can play in achieving sustainable development. We also recognize the importance of addressing in an interrelated and mutually supportive manner the three dimensions of sustainable development.

"Agriculture and food security

"16. We recognize the critical links between agriculture, increased food production, access to food, agricultural diversification and rural development, and enhancing food security. In this regard, we strongly call for:

(a) Strengthened measures by and enhanced assistance to the African countries in their fight against land degradation, drought and desertification, and by multilateral and bilateral donors and through public and private partnerships;

(b) Accelerated implementation of all water-related operational activities of the United Nations system related to increasing access to safe water for household and agricultural use;

(c) The support for and replication of success stories being coordinated and implemented by the United Nations system,

including support for research on drought-resistant staple crops, such as the "New rice for Africa" project and the control of the tsetse fly;

(d) Advocacy by the United Nations system for trade rules that promote food security, including through fair market access for agricultural products, and the implementation of the Marrakech Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries;[3]

(e) Due priority in domestic and external resource mobilization for agricultural and rural development, including the provision of infrastructure and the inclusion of food, agriculture and rural development in the poverty reduction strategy paper process, where appropriate,

(f) Promotion of measures to increase food production and access to food, land, credit and technology;

(g) Support the efforts of Governments to review, as appropriate, their ongoing national food security policies with a view to filling gaps, identifying and removing obstacles and taking adequate measures;

(h) Reaffirm the goal to halve the number of those suffering from hunger by 2015, and include the goal as part of poverty eradication programmes and relevant initiatives for Africa.

"Diversification of African economies

"17. We recognize the role that increased diversification and competitiveness of economies can play in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development and poverty eradication in African countries. Consequently, we call for:

(a) Support for the development of enterprises in the manufacturing, services and other sectors, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in order to increase the value of production and trade, including processing of primary commodities of the region, and moving into higher value-added resource-based industries;

(b) Further support for the implementation of Africa's industrialization strategies, particularly the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization;

(c) Promotion of effective linkages between manufacturing industries and agriculture in order to properly use agro-industrial opportunities for development;

(d) Further actions to address high transaction costs.

"Mobilization of resources for development

"18. We are gravely concerned that if current trends continue the majority of African countries will be unable to achieve the international development goals, including those reaffirmed by the Millennium Declaration. In this context, the urgent mobilization of domestic and external resources is required if African countries are to reverse the rising tide of poverty. The United Nations system should therefore:

(a) Upon request, provide policy advice on appropriate domestic strategies to mobilize domestic resources and attract foreign investment, for example in the areas of improved revenue collection, improved intermediation of savings and investment, measures for encouraging the return of flight capital while providing technical assistance to strengthen key institutions, assisting in building capacity to attract and service domestic and foreign investors, and improving public financial management and fighting corruption in the public and private sectors;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of African countries to monitor and manage their debt;

(c) Assist African Governments, upon request, in expanding the formal sector of the economy in order to, inter alia, increase economic growth and broaden the tax base;

(d) Develop joint programmes for assisting African countries in the formulation and implementation of national and subregional diversification strategies that would lead to the expansion of trade and increased export earnings;

(e) Support the efforts of African countries to overcome supply-side constraints, and in this regard contribute to strengthening trade-related technical assistance to enhance their participation in the multilateral trading system, paying particular attention to helping African countries to reach internationally agreed technical standards through, inter alia, the implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance for Least Developed Countries. Help African countries to build capacities in order to participate effectively in any multilateral trade negotiations and in order to address the implementation concerns of developing countries;

(f) Expand its network of partnerships with the private sector and foundations so as to secure additional sources of funding for poverty eradication programmes. In this regard, we assert that these additional funds are complementary to and not a substitute for official development assistance (ODA);

(g) Assist African countries, where appropriate, in enhancing their absorptive capacity for international development assistance, including ODA.

"19. We recognize that the support of the international community, especially the donor community, is necessary to maximize the impact of the actions of the United Nations system to increase resources for development. We also recognize that, despite the positive effects that an enabling environment with good governance, sound macroeconomic policies and efficient management of public revenue and expenditure, can achieve in terms of mobilization of local resources, external finance, in particular ODA, will remain, for African countries, a critical resource for achieving the international development goals. Consequently, we call for:

(a) Strengthened efforts by developed countries to meet as soon as possible the ODA targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) and the targets of earmarking 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries, as agreed, and to grant more generous development assistance, including voluntary contributions to core resources of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, to African countries for their sustainable development, in particular poverty eradication programmes;

(b) The effective and improved coordination of the delivery of ODA by all development partners;

(c) The implementation of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee recommendation on the untying of aid to least developed countries;

(d) The full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative for eligible African countries through new and additional resources, as needed, and the adoption by eligible countries of the policy measures required to join the initiative, while stressing the importance of continued flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced HIPC initiative, in particular for countries in post-conflict situations;

(e) Advance the development dimension of international trade and accelerate the beneficial integration of African countries into the global economy, including by improving and ensuring preferential and effective market access, and by encouraging action that would enhance the diversification of African economies with the goal of increasing the predictability of earnings, greater economic security, poverty eradication and greater domestic savings;

(f) Particular attention to the special needs of Africa in the International Conference on Financing for Development, in the context of assisting the region in meeting the international development goals.

"Harmonization and coordination of development assistance to Africa

"20. We welcome the recent emphasis in the development community on the need to work collaboratively to enhance the impact of development assistance, especially as regards those activities geared towards poverty eradication. The United Nations can play an important role in fostering harmonization and coordination of bilateral and multilateral

development cooperation activities in support of national plans and programmes. In order to more effectively play this role, the Secretary-General should ensure that all the programmes and activities of the United Nations are coordinated with a view to reducing the transaction costs of its operational activities in Africa. The United Nations can do so by further strengthening coordination through:

(a) Strengthening the resident coordinator system, accelerating and harmonization of programming cycles, and aligning and simplifying the rules and procedures used by the various funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

(b) Encouraging the use of joint programmes, where appropriate, by the United Nations organizations, as has been effectively demonstrated by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS at the global and field levels;

(c) Strengthening complementarity between coordination frameworks, such as the common country assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the poverty reduction strategy paper, where they exist, encouraging strengthened and systematic cooperation between the United Nations and the World Bank based on their respective competencies, mandates and comparative advantage, in support of nationally owned strategies towards sustainable development.

"21. To increase the effectiveness of its own coordination and to enhance the impact of the work of all partners in the field, the United Nations should encourage:

(a) The more active involvement of bilateral donors in coordination at the field level, inter alia, by using the United Nations common country assessment as a way of promoting policy coherence and joining streamlined thematic groups;

(b) All other non-United Nations partners, including bilateral and multilateral, to make efforts to harmonize the implementation of their initiatives and/or development cooperation activities at the national and regional levels within the context of long-term and comprehensive plans and programmes.

"22. We welcome the decision taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to redirect United Nations system operational activities in Africa towards supporting African-led regional initiatives and to ensure a better integrated coordination of those activities with national development policies and programmes. To support and strengthen the leading role of African countries in coordinating assistance, the Secretary-General should:

(a) Ensure system-wide support for strengthening of local capacity and institutions to better mobilize and coordinate development assistance;

(b) Promote stronger inter-agency coordination at the headquarters, regional, subregional and national levels, while bringing on board other partners with regional and subregional programmes to work closely with the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and OAU;

(c) Encourage Governments and their development partners to coordinate and harmonize their development activities based on national development strategies, inter alia, by utilizing sector-wide approaches;

(d) Ensure that United Nations policies and operational activities fit into a framework that integrates peace and development, as reaffirmed in section VII of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

"Partnerships for development

"23. We believe that public-private partnerships can bring additional technical and financial resources to support African initiatives in health, education, science and technology development, and urge United Nations organizations to expand their partnerships with global civil society, including foundations, the private sector and NGOs. We also call for strengthened public-private partnerships to support these priority areas, as well as infrastructure, particularly transport, energy supply, and information and communications. With regard to the latter, we

urge the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and the Group of Eight Major Industrialized Countries Digital Opportunity Task Force to support African initiatives geared towards narrowing the digital divide, including through mobilizing resources, as appropriate.

"24. We call for increased South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this regard note the critical importance of enhanced support for such cooperation to maximizing the benefits of such cooperation in providing African countries with technical assistance in such areas as information and communication technologies, education, professional training, health and capacity-building.

"25. We welcome the dialogue between the Group of Eight and representatives from Africa, including at the highest level, and invite the Group of Eight to maintain the dialogue to ensure that the challenges facing the region are given due attention on a regular basis.

"United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

"26. We believe that the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, scheduled for September 2002, presents an opportunity for an assessment of the role the United Nations and the international community have played in supporting Africa's priorities, including a comprehensive review of initiatives on Africa. In considering the final review, the General Assembly should take into account how best to improve the effectiveness of United Nations support for Africa's priorities and initiatives, bearing in mind the Secretary-General's 1998 report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. We also request the Secretary-General to review the structures charged with follow up at the Secretariat level."

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 13* (E/2001/33).

[2] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[3] See *The Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, International Legal Materials*, vol. 33 (1994).

Chapter IV
Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

1. The Council considered the question of the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (agenda item 3) at its 16th to 21st meetings, on 5, 6, 9 and 10 July 2001 (for the proceedings, see E/2001/SR.16-21). A high-level meeting on operational activities was held at the 16th to 18th meetings, on 5 and 6 July. At its 19th and 20th meetings, on 19 July, the Council held an informal dialogue with the United Nations system country teams from the United Republic of Tanzania and China. At its 18th meeting, on 6 July, the Council held an informal dialogue with the heads of United Nations funds and programmes. At its 16th, 17th and 21st meetings, on 5 and 10 July, the Council considered the following questions: Follow-up to policy recommendations of the Assembly and the Council, and the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

2. At its 21st meeting, on 10 July, the Council considered the question of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

3. The Council held a discussion on the follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly (agenda item 3 (a)) at its 16th, 17th and 21st meetings, on 5 and 10 July (see E/2001/SR.16, 17 and 21). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework:

(i) Main report (A/56/70-E/2001/58);

(ii) Addendum: comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1999 (A/56/70/Add.1-E/2001/58/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system for development (E/2001/66);

(c) Concise consolidated list of issues on which the funds and programmes seek guidance by the Council (E/2001/CRP.1).

Action taken by the Council

4. Under agenda item 3 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2001/1.

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

5. At the 21st meeting, on 10 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Bernd Niehaus (Costa Rica), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2001/L.17), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/1.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

7. The Council held a discussion on the reports of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (agenda item 3 (b)) at its 21st meeting, on 10 July (see E/2001/SR.21). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/10);

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2001 (E/2001/34 (Part I));[1]

(c) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/20);

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2001 sessions (E/2001/36);[2]

(e) Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 2000 (E/2001/47);

(f) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its annual session (E/2001/L.12);

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session (DP/2001/11);[3]

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its annual session (DP/2001/23).[3]

Action taken by the Council

8. Under agenda item 3 (b), the Council adopted decision 2001/226.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 3 (b)

9. At its 21st meeting, on 10 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the documents submitted under item 3 (b). See Council decision 2001/226.

C. Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

10. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (agenda item 3 (c)) at its 21st meeting, on 10 July (see E/2001/SR.21). It had before it the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its twelfth session (TCDC/12/5).

Action taken by the Council

11. Under agenda item 3 (c), the Council adopted decision 2001/227.

Document considered by the Council in connection with item 3 (c)

12. At its 21st meeting, on 10 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the document submitted under item 3 (c). See Council decision 2001/227.

Notes

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 14* (E/2001/34/Rev.1).

[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (E/2001/36).

[3] Ibid., *Supplement No. 15* (E/2001/15).

Chapter V
Coordination segment

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector

1. The Council held a discussion on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system, on the theme "The role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector" (agenda item 4), at its 10th to 15th meetings, on 2 to 4 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.10-15). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 1 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the findings and recommendations of the Third Global Forum: Fostering Democracy and Development through e-Government, held in Naples from 15 to 17 March 2001 (A/56/86-E/2001/79);

(b) Letter dated 20 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the findings and recommendations of the International Symposium on Network Economy and Economic Governance, held in Beijing on 19 and 20 April 2001; the International Symposium on Government and e-Commerce Development, held in Ningbo, China, on 23 and 24 April 2001; and the Second High-level Forum on City Informatization in the Asia-Pacific Region, held in Shanghai from 24 to 26 May 2001 (A/56/211-E/2001/103);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector (E/2001/59);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council (E/2001/91).

2. At its 10th meeting, on 2 July, the Council began its coordination segment.

3. At its 13th meeting, on 3 July, the Council held a panel discussion, on the theme "United Nations — private sector partnerships in promoting access to knowledge for development: potential, current status, the way forward", which was attended by the following participants: the Acting Chief of the World Employment Report Team of the International Labour Organization, the Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, the Director of the Information Society Division of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Special Representative of the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

4. At its 14th meeting, on 4 July, the Council held a second panel discussion, on the theme "United Nations — private sector partnerships in meeting the challenges of development", which was attended by the following participants: Jacques-François Martin, President of the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines, the E-Volunteering Unit Coordinator of the United Nations Information Technology Service and Jean-Marie Blanchard, Business Development Manager for Market Development (Middle East, Africa and India) of Alcatel.

Action taken by the Council

5. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted agreed conclusions 2001/1.

Agreed conclusions 2001/1

6. At the 15th meeting, on 4 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Francisco Seixas Da Costa (Portugal), introduced the draft agreed conclusions on the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector (E/2001/L.16).

7. At the same meeting, the Council, having considered the reports under the item and based on informal consultations, adopted the draft agreed conclusions. The text read as follows:

"Agreed conclusions 2001/1

"1. The Council considered the theme 'The role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector' at its coordination segment. The Council noted that the General Assembly will consider, in appropriate intergovernmental consultations, ways and means to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector, during its fifty-sixth session, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/215 of 21 December 2000. In this context, the deliberations of the Council could be taken as an input to the forthcoming consultations of the General Assembly. The deliberations of the Council helped to further advance the work started by its ministerial declaration of 2000.[1] It examined the experience gained by the United Nations system in assisting Member States in harnessing the potential of knowledge and technology for promoting the development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the international development targets as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits. It identified ways to enhance the effectiveness of these activities, in particular through building partnership with the private sector and other stakeholders. In this context, the Council welcomed the potential and the importance of activities that are to be undertaken in the framework of the newly constituted Information and Communication Technologies Task Force.

"2. The need for technology transfer and better access to knowledge arises from the fact that, while knowledge and technological development are amongst the critical determinants of economic growth and sustainable development, there is considerable concentration of knowledge, and the technologies deriving from it, in a limited number of countries. The majority of the world population still lives in poverty and many have not yet reaped the full benefits of the information and communication technologies (ICT) revolution. This reality exposes many countries, especially in the developing world, to technological dependence, monopolistic pricing of technology and knowledge products and services, and, in some cases, to the application of inappropriate technological solutions to their unique set of problems.

"3. The transfer of technology should be suited to the particular needs of developing countries, and their development policies including for permanent, non-formal and distance education; training of educators; creation of local content; e-commerce; telemedicine; on-line administrative procedures; promotion of access to ICT; and creation of better work opportunities.

"4. At the same time, there is a considerable body of knowledge in the public domain from which developing countries do not adequately benefit owing to various reasons, including the problem of accessibility. A deliberate effort needs to be pursued in order to improve effective access to and transfer of this knowledge to developing countries.

"5. Technology is advancing at a very rapid pace. New advances in the fields of ICT, biotechnologies and material sciences, to mention a few, are further enhancing the already immense potential for dramatically advancing development through "leapfrogging" stages of technological development. However, the fact that this immense potential is not being adequately harnessed threatens to further marginalize the economies and peoples of the majority of developing countries. The urgent necessity to find effective

and innovative ways to put this potential at the service of development for all should inform the work of the United Nations system in the area of transfer of technology and providing access to knowledge. Information and communication technologies need to be considered in the broader context of a developing country's overall priorities and socio-economic structure. They can also contribute to the empowerment of women and to reducing gender inequalities. In this regard, best practices and lessons learned by countries and communities that have already implemented ICT programmes need to be drawn from and built upon. Developed countries should share with developing and transition economy countries their experience in promoting and establishing ICT sectors in their own economies so that mistakes are avoided and benefits maximized.

"6. The Council welcomed the initiatives taken by the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen the system's role in this regard and to build partnerships with other organizations doing work to promote development through access to and transfer of knowledge and technology. These initiatives have been concentrated in a number of areas, such as developing knowledge and technology transfer networks through the utilization of the new technologies, especially the Internet, providing technical assistance to developing countries, building the capacity of developing countries, and assisting them with the creation of a conducive policy environment for the absorption, adaptation and utilization of knowledge and technology.

"7. The Council recognized that due to developments in information and communication technology and the changing economics of information, knowledge is now more readily available in principle than ever before in the history of the human race. However, there are numerous constraints to accessing knowledge, particularly faced by developing countries and countries with economies in transition. These constraints, which prevent public and private sectors, as well as citizens, scientists and research institutions, from accessing knowledge, can and should be overcome. In this context, ways and means to provide and improve effective access to and transfer of knowledge and technology to developing countries need to be identified. The relevant policies and approaches must encompass addressing cost, technological and capacity constraints as well as the need for transparent legal and regulatory frameworks and international cooperation for transfer of knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries. The United Nations role in this effort is pivotal, including through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and relevant international organizations, particularly in assisting developing countries in maximizing the benefits they can secure from ICT. In this context, the Council welcomes the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society, which is to be organized in two phases, the first in Geneva in 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005.

"8. International trade and foreign investment and international cooperation are among the main channels of knowledge and technology transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. A new and emerging dimension to international trade is e-commerce and growth of integrated financial, production and supplier networks. Along with their potential to enhance developing country access to markets and finance, there is the obvious need to avoid these networks emerging as a new barrier to access for many developing countries because of lack of the necessary infrastructure to ensure connectivity as well as the required human and institutional capacity for effective participation in e-commerce and financial transactions.

"9. Sustainable development on a global basis requires, inter alia, accelerated transfer of knowledge and technology, especially ICT, in particular from developed to developing countries. In order to bridge the 'digital divide' and promote access to and effective use of ICT in developing countries, establishing transparent and consistent legal and regulatory frameworks and developing sound policies are also matters of significant importance. In order for the new possibilities to be realized by developing

countries, there is an urgent need for action to overcome infrastructural bottlenecks in telecommunications, transport, logistics and customs operations. The Council calls upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to providing assistance, including technical and financial, within existing mandates, to developing countries in their efforts to overcome these barriers and to establish a proper legal and regulatory framework that is transparent and consistent and which is a prerequisite in facilitating the expansion of the ICT market in developing countries. The United Nations system should also take into account the specific needs of countries with economies in transition in these areas.

"10. The Council welcomes the establishment of the ICT Task Force as a major recent practical step aimed at strengthening the United Nations system's role in bridging the digital divide. Effective and meaningful collaborative efforts are required to enhance the developmental impact of ICT. Such efforts should include transfer of technology, in particular to developing countries, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, especially technology related to knowledge-based sectors, the mobilization of resources from all sources, public and private, at the national and international levels, and promoting capacity-building. Under the ICT Task Force initiative, the United Nations will lend a truly global dimension to efforts to bridge the global digital divide, foster digital opportunity and thus firmly put ICT in the service of development for all. The stated objective of the Task Force is providing overall leadership to the United Nations role in helping to formulate strategies for the development of information and communication technologies and putting those technologies at the service of development and, on the basis of consultations with all stakeholders and Member States, forging a strategic partnership between the United Nations system, private industry and financing trusts and foundations, donors, programme countries and other relevant stakeholders. The Council stresses the need to ensure coherence and complementarity between the ICT Task Force and other ICT initiatives at the regional and global levels. The Council recognizes the importance of effective coordination within the United Nations system. The Council also stresses that the Task Force should build upon the expertise that already exists within the United Nations system, including the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its work, and also requests the Secretary-General to bring the Commission on Science and Technology for Development into the system-wide coordination regarding information and communication technologies. The Council calls upon Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system within their mandates and other stakeholders to extend their full support to the Task Force, including through financial resources on the basis of voluntary contributions.

"11. The Council notes that the establishment of the ICT Task Force resulted from the acknowledgement of the existence of a widening digital divide and the recognition of the need to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries. In order to overcome this gap, effective and meaningful collaborative efforts are required, involving Governments, multilateral institutions, the donor community, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to enhance the developmental impact of ICT.

"12. The Council acknowledges that the private sector in the area of ICT plays an important role in and is an essential source of technological innovation that generates economic growth, employment and wealth creation. The private sector has the financial and technological wherewithal to make a positive contribution to ICT for development, inter alia, within the context of genuine partnerships. Market forces alone will not suffice to put ICT at the service of development.

"13. The Council calls for the strengthening of the United Nations system's crucial catalytic role in promoting transfer of technology and access to knowledge to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Building partnerships with other stakeholders, including the private sector, is one of the effective means in strengthening that role. To that end, the United Nations system is encouraged to continue and further their efforts to:

(a) Support national and regional efforts in integrating national programmes for putting ICT in the service of development into national and/or regional development strategies, as defined and implemented on the basis of national priorities and on the principle of national ownership of such strategies;

(b) Support national efforts for technological development, targeted towards strengthening national science and technology research and development capacities and to improving the absorptive capacity for technology transfer, integration and diffusion, through appropriately structured international assistance;

(c) Improve coordination, complementarity and mutual links among knowledge networks developed by individual organizations of the United Nations system, including its regional organizations;

(d) Support the recently established ICT Task Force as a framework and an approach within which the identification, assessment, transfer, adaptation and post-transfer follow-up of knowledge and ICT, can take place while ensuring coherence and complementarity between the ICT Task Force and other ICT initiatives;

(e) Ensure that the principles and approaches that govern these partnerships and arrangements should build on the firm foundation of the United Nations development goals. Without imposing any rigidity in partnership agreements, agencies of the United Nations should continue to adhere to a common principled approach to partnership which includes the following principles: common purpose, transparency, bestowing no unfair advantages upon any entity which is in partnership with the United Nations, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the United Nations system in general and the agency in particular;

(f) Assist, upon request, Governments of developing countries in establishing legal and institutional frameworks that will facilitate the successful acquisition, adaptation and utilization of technology, especially ICT;

(g) Strengthen programmes and projects for education, institutional capacity-building and human resources development for ICT through collaborative and joint programming and promoting partnerships among academic and research institutions of developing and developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(h) Support national efforts to establish the necessary human and physical infrastructure for ICT;

(i) Assist developing countries and regional institutions of developing countries in building local, national and regional networks of partnerships suited to the demands of their particular circumstances and needs;

(j) Encourage partnership arrangements among chambers of commerce and other business and industry organizations in developed and developing countries in order to assist in spreading best practices, including training in technical skills and know-how, management practices and the use of new management tools, and institutional cooperation;

(k) Encourage the private sector towards accepting and implementing the principle of good corporate citizenship, that is, bringing social values and responsibilities to bear on a conduct and policy premised on profit incentives, in conformity with national laws and regulations;

(l) In cooperation with other partners, design special programmes for the least developed countries and Africa that will enhance their capacity to benefit from knowledge and technology transfer;

(m) Provide assistance to civil society institutions of developing countries, especially their small and medium-sized enterprises and non-governmental organizations, in order to enable them to participate fully in partnerships with the United Nations system and partners from the industrialized countries;

(n) Develop mechanisms and tools to monitor, measure and evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge and technology transfer partnerships in terms of their performance, especially in relation to achieving specific socio-economic goals and targets as defined by the partners."

Notes

[1] ***Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*** **(A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.**

[2] **General Assembly resolution 55/2.**

Chapter VI
Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

1. The Council considered the question of special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance (agenda item 5) at its 22nd to 26th meetings, from 11 to 13 July 2001 (for the proceeding see E/2001/SR.22-26). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/56/95-E/2001/85).

2. At its 24th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a panel discussion on natural disaster preparedness and response measures in which the following panellists participated: the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Drought in the Greater Horn of Africa, Christopher Lamb, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the United Nations resident coordinators in El Salvador and Mongolia.

3. At its 25th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a panel discussion on emergency humanitarian assistance for groups with special needs in which the following panellists participated: the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Jean-Daniel Tauxe of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations resident/ humanitarian coordinator in Afghanistan.

Action taken by the Council

Document considered by the Council in connection with item 5

4. At its 26th meeting, on 13 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the document submitted under item 5. See Council decision 2001/228.

Summary of the Vice-President

5. At its 26th meeting, on 13 July 2001, the Vice-President of the Council, Mikhail Wehbe (Syrian Arab Republic), introduced the summary of the Vice-President.

6. At the same meeting, the Council decided to include the summary in the report of the Council. The text read as follows:

"Vice-President's summary

"1. I had the great pleasure and honour to be in charge of the preparation of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council, the fourth such segment. I would like to express my highest consideration to the President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou, as well as to other members of the Council, whose sincere commitment and strong spirit of cooperation played an important role in making this humanitarian affairs segment successful. I am also highly appreciative of the cooperation I received from the Presidents of the main groups and their members, who also contributed to the success of this segment. I would also like to thank the United Nations Secretariat, particularly its Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and I am grateful to the Emergency Relief Coordinator for his active participation, and to the organizations of the United Nations system for their support and active participation.

"2. The humanitarian affairs segment was guided by the decision that I submitted to the Council on the basis of informal consultations held pursuant to Council decision 2001/206, which outlined the working arrangements for the segment.

"I. Overview of the report

"3. The segment began with the presentation of the Secretary-General's report (A/56/95-E/2001/85). On the tenth anniversary of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182, the report provides an overview of the changes in the humanitarian environment over the last decade and the consequent developments and challenges. It looks specifically at the key crises, both natural disasters and complex emergencies,

which occurred during the last year, along with the United Nations response to them.

"4. The report highlights both the progress made and the constraints involved in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance. It reviews the tools and mechanisms established under General Assembly resolution 46/182 — the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, the Consolidated Appeals Process and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The report places particular emphasis on the coordination and response roles of regional, national and local actors and on building partnerships with Governments and local communities. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening coordination with non-governmental organizations in response to disasters and emergencies and the potential for engaging the private sector in support of humanitarian assistance. The report highlights the importance of strengthening coordination among the humanitarian assistance, political, peacekeeping, human rights and development aspects of the United Nations in response to emergencies. The report outlines the key role of information management in responding to a crisis and in the important areas of early warning, prevention and preparedness.

"5. The report details some of the key challenges to providing humanitarian assistance, particularly access, safety and security of staff, the existence of 'war economies', developments in considering sanctions regimes and the need to develop greater linkages between relief and rehabilitation and development. It concludes with a reference to the need for greater financial support and makes specific recommendations for support by Member States.

"II. Summary of the general debate

"6. The Council noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomed it as a useful and comprehensive framework for its discussions. Delegations noted that 2001 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182, which is considered a landmark in the international community's efforts to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in response to both natural disasters and complex emergencies. Member States reaffirmed the importance of the guiding principles and the instruments and the mechanisms established under this resolution. In spite of the changes to the humanitarian environment over the last decade, the resolution continues to be an extremely important framework for humanitarian action.

"7. Many of the delegations referred to the importance of the Council in providing guidance to the United Nations on the coordination of humanitarian assistance and maintaining separate segments. Many delegations expressed the view that they would have preferred to see agreed conclusions in 2001 and stressed that this should not set a precedent and stated that they looked forward to formulating agreed conclusions in 2002.

"8. Delegations warmly welcomed Mr. Kenzo Oshima in assuming the post of Emergency Relief Coordinator and expressed strong support for that function. Many also encouraged the Emergency Relief Coordinator to engage actively in negotiating access to vulnerable populations.

"9. Delegations expressed support for the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), while requesting that IASC be more open and transparent in its proceedings. In particular, several delegations called for regular informal briefings by IASC, on the issues it is addressing throughout the year. Some delegations specifically welcomed the partnership between the United Nations, the Red Cross movement and other organizations represented by IASC, and proposed that it be further expanded to incorporate more humanitarian non-governmental organizations.

"10. Grave concerns were expressed about the serious lack of funding for United Nations humanitarian activities. All delegations agreed that more support should be given to the Consolidated Appeals Process. Some delegations expressed that the process should be more inclusive and involve all humanitarian actors. Many delegations noted with concern the uneven level of funding between crises in different geographic locations, with some pointing out the corollary between lack of funding and lack of

attention or media interest on the world scene. Some delegations also referred to the imbalance in funding among sectors and pointed out the impact of the decline in multilateral funding, including the limits it places on programme delivery and coordination. Many delegations, while noting that funding through bilateral and other means had increased, stated that multilateral funding should not diminish. Most delegations acknowledged that there have been important improvements to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Appeals Process but stressed that more is required, particularly in the areas of strategic planning, prioritization and monitoring. There was also significant emphasis on incorporating the long-term perspective into planning for and responding to humanitarian emergencies. The importance of sustaining humanitarian gains by having mechanisms for funding the smooth transition from relief to development was repeatedly stressed. In a similar vein, while urging increased support for emergency humanitarian assistance, several delegations emphasized that this should not be at the expense of or drawn from development funds.

"11. The value of the mechanism of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund was also acknowledged, although some delegations noted that it is underutilized and its importance could be enhanced. In this regard, many delegations urged that positive consideration be given to the Secretary-General's recommendations that the use of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund be expanded to include assistance for natural disasters, protracted emergencies and for staff security.

"12. Delegations made general comments about strengthening coordination mechanisms in the field and acknowledged the importance of bringing together different agencies and operational partners in the field. Some delegations noted the central role played by resident and humanitarian coordinators, commenting that these positions can be combined if suitably skilled persons are identified. Many delegations stressed the importance of timely appointments of humanitarian coordinators on the basis of clearly defined procedures, drawing on a pool of competent candidates. Some highlighted the need to replace resident coordinators if situations change and different skills are required. Other delegations commented that other models should be considered in the appropriate circumstances, such as the lead agency model.

"13. In terms of humanitarian crises themselves, almost all delegations were gravely preoccupied with the increase in number and impact of natural disasters. There was general consensus that natural disasters need to be given a higher priority in the light of the increasing vulnerability of populations to natural hazards, particularly those prone to disaster. It was frequently noted that the impact of natural disasters does not need to be so enormous since, with contingency planning, early warning, preparedness and rapid response, much damage can be mitigated. Several delegations underlined the link between poverty and lack of development and the overwhelming damage caused by the majority of today's disasters. It was repeatedly stressed that development is the real solution to mitigating the effects of disasters but that much more could be done before, during and after the emergency phase.

"14. In this regard, delegations were unanimous in the need to strengthen the capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters, particularly at the regional, national and local levels. A few examples were given where speedy response on a regional or national basis helped save lives and reduce the number of those affected or the severity of the impact. Several delegations welcomed the assistance provided by United Nations disaster assessment and coordination (UNDAC) teams and regional disaster response advisers and supported the expansion of these two mechanisms, based on recent lessons earned. In particular, the establishment of a regional UNDAC team for the Caribbean and the posting of regional disaster response advisers to Central America and Southern Africa were welcomed.

"15. There was also repeated reference to the development of standards for emergency humanitarian response, particularly for search and rescue operations. Many delegations commented on the ongoing discussions among Member States aimed at the development of a legal framework for international urban search and rescue

operations. Many supported this process, which is being facilitated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and recommended continuing efforts in this regard. A number of delegations specifically requested the Secretary-General to provide a more detailed report to the General Assembly on the progress of these discussions. Others stated that they were watching developments with great interest. One delegation, while agreeing with the idea of common standards, did not agree that these should form part of a binding legal framework. However, almost all delegations expressed appreciation for the work of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group.

"16. While complimenting the United Nations on the assistance that it has provided and the efforts to improve coordination that it has made to date, delegations were unanimous in referring to the key challenges that still remain. In particular, all delegations reiterated the importance of gaining access to vulnerable populations to provide humanitarian assistance, with many noting that this must be done in the context of the principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity. All delegations confirmed that the primary responsibility for assisting and protecting people on their territory lies with the State concerned, which should abide by national legislation and international humanitarian law in fulfilling this responsibility. Many delegations stated that humanitarian assistance should be provided at the request or with the consent of the State concerned. However, one delegation noted that when there are systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the principle of non-intervention must be complemented by one of 'non-indifference'. Many delegations emphasized that the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, including gaining access to vulnerable populations, demands the political will of Member States.

"17. There was consensus on the fact that the plight of internally displaced persons represents one of the major humanitarian issues and that the scale of this problem is increasing. A few delegations noted that the numbers of internally displaced are almost double those of refugees. On the question of internally displaced persons, all delegations recognized and emphasized that the primary responsibility rests with the State concerned, but it was also noted that many internal displacement crises call for the assistance of the international humanitarian community. There was broad recognition and support of the role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator in coordinating efforts in this area. Many delegations expressed support for the establishment of a small non-operational unit within the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, as endorsed by the Secretary-General and noted in his report, to work closely with the responsible operational agencies. Some delegations noted that the unit should also complement the work of the Secretary-General's Representative on Internally Displaced Persons.

"18. Some delegations welcomed the engagement of the Security Council in considering humanitarian issues, such as the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the effect of conflict on women and children and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in conflict. However, others cautioned that the distinction between humanitarian and peacekeeping activities should nonetheless remain clear and that the humanitarian agenda should not be subsumed by other issues.

"19. All delegations welcomed the attention being paid to emergency assistance to groups with special needs. Many delegations emphasized that these groups should not just be seen as vulnerable but also in terms of their potential to contribute to the effective and targeted delivery of humanitarian assistance and other recovery processes. In particular, delegations expressed strong support for the gender dimension of humanitarian assistance and incorporating the gender perspective into all activities. They highlighted the importance of the role of women in contributing to the promotion of peace, security and human rights and asked that more support be given to women's groups engaged in these activities.

"20. All delegations noted that children are the main victims of all emergencies. There was particular concern expressed about children in conflict, including with respect to the increasing

numbers of child soldiers and sexual violence against girls. Many delegations requested that the child perspective be taken into account in designing and implementing assistance programmes. Some Member States urged the ratification of the Optional Protocols[1] to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[2]

"21. Some delegations expressed their concern about the humanitarian situation for the Arab peoples in the occupied territories and stressed the importance of strict adherence to the provisions of international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions in addressing the needs of the affected populations.

"22. Last but by no means least, all delegations attached enormous importance to the safety and security of humanitarian staff. Indeed, some commented that the issue should have been given much greater prominence. Real concern was expressed over the unacceptable loss of so many lives in the course of humanitarian activities and the absolute imperative that this be resolutely addressed. Many delegations referred to the moral responsibility of the United Nations to ensure the protection and security of humanitarian personnel, and noted that the necessary measures to achieve this, such as security coordination, training and better communications should be funded on an adequate and sustainable basis. Many wished to see the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel[3] extended to all staff engaged in humanitarian operations and expressed their commitment to bringing this about. Some delegations also mentioned the responsibility of Member States to protect humanitarian staff working on their territory and to apprehend and punish those who attack them.

"III. Summary of the panel discussions

"1. Natural disaster preparedness and response measures

"23. The panel was moderated by the Executive Head of WFP, who also presented a case study on the situation during the drought in the Horn of Africa, in her capacity as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to the region. In her presentation, she outlined the huge impact of the drought, noting its cyclical nature and the millions of people affected. She highlighted the importance of gaining access to the affected populations and working with government counterparts in all aspects of the relief operation, from needs assessment to logistics and the delivering and targeting of assistance. She commented that while the famine was averted, the region, even with the arrival of rains, is still in crisis and requires further support to allow the affected populations to recover and rebuild. The Head of the Humanitarian Advocacy Department of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) then discussed the rising number and scale of natural disasters in the last decade. He spoke of the need to move away from the treatment of disaster response and disaster preparedness as separate issues and to reassess the way that people are assisted so that developmental gains are not swept away. He also referred to the unique position of IFRC in acting as a bridge between intergovernmental organizations and civil society, through the national Red Cross Societies.

"24. The United Nations resident coordinators for El Salvador and Mongolia then gave presentations on the recent disasters in those countries and the activities undertaken by the Government, the United Nations and other humanitarian partners to address them. With respect to El Salvador, the resident coordinator focused on lessons learned from previous disasters in the region and the importance of strengthening capacities, particularly with respect to contingency planning and preparedness. He also stressed the importance of development and mitigation and the role of information. The resident coordinator for Mongolia commented on the difficulties of dealing with slow-evolving disasters and also stressed the importance of development and long-range planning for ensuring people's livelihoods and reducing their vulnerability to disaster.

"25. The delegations expressed their appreciation of the quality of the presentations by the panellists, and underlined the value of the panels as a means for exchanging ideas and suggestions on key issues of the international response to

natural disasters. Many of the issues discussed echoed those raised during the general session.

"26. There was consensus on the need for rapid and appropriate response to disasters and having sufficient means to meet priority requirements. The usefulness of the UNDAC teams and IFRC rapid intervention teams were noted. The delegations were unanimous on the need for strengthening response and mitigation capacities at the local, national and regional levels, for which it was felt that the United Nations had a special responsibility. Mitigating and preventive measures to reduce both vulnerability and disaster impact were seen as the future challenge for the international community. Panellists also pointed to the importance of rural development as a preventive measure against future disasters, such as in Mongolia.

"27. The importance of lessons learned was voiced by many delegations, particularly with respect to disaster mitigation and the role of technology in early warning and needs assessment. One delegation recommended that a focal point be designated as the repository for the collective wisdom of international experience in responding to disasters. The need to examine the root causes of disasters was also highlighted.

"28. Several panellists indicated that following recent disasters in their countries, initiatives had been taken towards more consolidated response activities with the Government and other national and international players. Delegations stressed the importance of creating partnership with the beneficiaries, particularly at the local level. The engagement of women in this process was emphasized, especially as they usually bear the brunt of the impact of disaster. The delegations were also unanimous on the need for coordination and communication at the national and international levels, i.e., between Governments, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, when relevant. Some delegations felt that the overall response of the United Nations system could benefit from greater coherence and comprehensiveness as well as strategic focus. The importance of including the long-term perspective in relief assistance was highlighted, notably strengthening the development and mitigation aspects. It was mentioned that people often lose their livelihoods in natural disasters and need support to regain it. It was noted that not just reconstruction but transformation is important, i.e., that reconstruction should not rebuild the previous weaknesses back into the system but address and mitigate them.

"2. Emergency assistance to groups with special needs

"29. The panel was moderated by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, who also gave a brief presentation on the theme. Referring to the four core coordination mechanisms established under General Assembly resolution 46/182, she underlined the critical role of IASC in bringing together all key humanitarian actors for strategic policy dialogue and for discussing operational issues. She referred to IASC's work in focusing on gender analysis as a basis for appropriate humanitarian action. She noted the changing nature and magnitude of conflicts and underscored the need to link political solutions to humanitarian solutions. She commended the increasing role of the Security Council in advocating for children and other vulnerable groups, and pointed out the landmark resolutions adopted on issues of children in armed conflict, protection of civilians, and women and peace and security.

"30. She noted that the safety and security of staff continued to be a priority concern of humanitarian agencies: since 1992, more than 300 United Nations staff have been killed. She pointed out the need to strengthen coordination between humanitarian assistance and mine action and mine awareness programmes, especially in post-conflict situations. She referred to the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on Children, in follow-up to the 1990 World Summit for Children and Graça Machel's report on the impact of armed conflict on children (see A/51/306, annex). Finally, she welcomed the increased attention on education in humanitarian programmes.

"31. The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees then gave an overview of the situation in West Africa, highlighting the many challenges, in terms of

access, security and political constraints, faced by humanitarian agencies in addressing the needs of vulnerable populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons. The Director of Operations for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) referred to the situation in West Africa and in Afghanistan, also highlighting a number of challenges to humanitarian assistance, including the lack of access, the lack of security for humanitarian actors, and the regional dimensions to the conflicts. He also provided an overview of ICRC multisectoral programmes in both areas, underlining the activities undertaken in favour of groups with special needs, particularly women and children.

"32. The resident/humanitarian coordinator for Afghanistan then provided an overview of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, where the internalization of the conflict since 1992 and the recent spread of fighting have been exacerbated by the last three years of drought. Noting that traditional coping mechanisms have broken down and that over three million people are relying on food assistance, he stressed the need to assist the vulnerable in situ so as to stabilize the situation and pre-empt further displacement. He also underscored the need to look beyond emergency needs to longer-term assistance.

"33. Various delegations expressed their appreciation for the efforts of humanitarian agencies to address the needs of vulnerable populations, including groups with special needs, particularly in Afghanistan and West Africa. Some delegations also commended the coordination efforts of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and encouraged it to establish regional coordination mechanisms.

"34. The need to build partnerships with regional and local actors was stressed by most delegations. Some also underscored the need to include beneficiaries, particularly women and children, in the programming of humanitarian assistance. Several panellists noted the critical role of civil society and local non-governmental organizations in addressing the needs of the vulnerable and provided examples of concrete cooperation with regional actors, such as the Organization for African Unity and the Economic Community of West African States.

"35. Responding to questions on what agencies were doing in favour of groups with special needs, one panellist noted that lack of funds often forced cuts in activities on behalf of groups with special needs. He noted that statements on what had to be done needed to be matched by commitments.

"36. The problem of access was repeatedly raised, and some noted the need to find some common ground and understanding when negotiating for access with non-state actors. The need to ensure the safety and security of staff, including through adequate resources being provided to the security apparatus on the ground, was also noted. References were also made to the need for mine action and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.

"IV. Areas of broad consensus and support

"37. Members of the Council reaffirmed the value and significance of the guiding principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 46/182, and supported the strengthening of the tools and mechanisms established therein.

"38. Members of the Council highlighted the need to increase national and regional capacities for preparing for and responding to natural disasters, particularly in the areas of early warning systems, contingency planning, response mechanisms and disaster reduction and mitigation. The Council welcomed the support already provided by the United Nations system in this regard, and called for greater collaboration and partnership with regional, national and local actors. The Council noted that information-sharing would be a key element in this process.

"39. Members of the Council placed a strong emphasis on the primary responsibility of the State concerned to protect and assist civilian populations, particularly the vulnerable and displaced. They also agreed that Governments, as well as parties to conflict, must facilitate the access of humanitarian workers to those in need. The Council also attached the highest importance to strengthening measures to enhance the security of humanitarian personnel engaged in the

provision of assistance. The Council noted the importance of viewing groups with special needs in terms of not just their vulnerability but also their potential to contribute to relief, recovery and development, and commented on the need to incorporate the perspective of such groups into programme planning and implementation.

"40. Members of the Council noted with appreciation the activities of the United Nations system in the field of humanitarian assistance, not only over the last year but during the last decade. The Council looks forward to continuing to be informed by the Secretary-General on further progress made in the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system."

Notes

[1] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

Chapter VII
General segment

A. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

1. The Council held a discussion on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (agenda item 6) at its 33rd, 37th and 43rd meetings, on 19, 23 and 26 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.33, 37 and 43). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2001/62);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/2 of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council on the integrated and coordinated conference follow-up, in particular the views expressed by the functional commissions (E/2001/73);

(c) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council (E/2001/91).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under item 6, the Council adopted resolutions 2001/21 and 2001/22 and decision 2001/301.

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits

3. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits" (E/2001/L.41), which was submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia) on the basis of informal consultations.

4. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/21.

5. After the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of Norway and the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements (see E/2001/SR.43).

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

6. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda", which was submitted in English only.

7. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the text of the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/22.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 6

8. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the documents submitted under item 6. See Council decision 2001/301.

B. Coordination, programme and other questions

9. The Council held a discussion on coordination, programme and other questions (agenda item 7) at its 33rd, 39th, 43rd and 45th meetings, on 19, 24 and 26 July and 24 October 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.33, 39, 43 and 45). It had before it the following documents:

Reports of coordination bodies

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session (A/56/16 and Corr.1);[1]

(b) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 2000 (E/2001/55);

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

(c) Relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/55/6 (Progs.9-25));

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/82);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS at its eleventh meeting, Geneva, 30 May-1 June 2001 (E/2001/CRP.2);

Calendar of conferences and meetings

(f) Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002 and 2003 in the economic, social and related fields (E/2001/L.9 and Add.1);

(g) Letter dated 28 June 2001 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/102);

International cooperation in the field of informatics

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/2001/96);

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on the long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/2001/67);

Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

(j) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera: The Roll-Back Malaria Partnership" (E/2001/80).

Action taken by the Council

10. Under item 7, the Council adopted resolutions 2001/23, 2001/24, 2001/25, 2001/26 and decisions 2001/234, 2001/302, 2001/303 and 2001/321.

1. Reports of coordination bodies

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 2000

11. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), introduced a draft decision entitled "Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination" (E/2001/L.43), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

12. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/302.

Further consideration of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

13. At its 45th meeting, on 24 October, the Council had before it a draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations, entitled "Further consideration of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination" (E/2001/L.50).

14. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council orally amended the draft decision by adding, at the end of subparagraph (a), the words "without the change in its mandate".

15. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, orally amended the draft decision by deleting the word "office" from subparagraph (b).

16. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision as orally amended. See Council decision 2001/321.

17. Also at the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) and Nigeria.

2. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

18. No proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

3. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

19. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the representative of Portugal, also on behalf of India, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome" (E/2001/L.28). Subsequently, Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution E/2001/23.

4. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002 and 2003 in the economic, social and related fields

21. At the 39th meeting, on 24 July, the Chief of the Central Planning and Coordination Service of the Conference Services Division of the United Nations Office at Geneva introduced and orally revised the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002 and 2003 in the economic, social and related fields (E/2001/L.9 and Add.1).

22. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings, as orally revised. See Council decision 2001/234.

5. International cooperation in the field of informatics

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

23. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), introduced a draft resolution entitled "The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States" (E/2001/L.39), which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

24. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications pertaining to the draft resolution.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution E/2001/24.

6. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

26. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Long-term programme of support for Haiti" (E/2001/L.35), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

27. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution E/2001/25.

7. Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

Implementation of the plan of action for the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa

28. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the plan of action for the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa" (E/2001/L.34), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

29. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution E/2001/26.

* * *

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 7

30. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the documents submitted under item 7. See Council decision 2001/303.

C. Regional cooperation

31. The Council held a discussion on regional cooperation (agenda item 10) at its 35th, 36th and 43rd meetings, on 20 and 26 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.35, 36 and 43). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 2000 (E/2001/12);

(b) Summary of the economic and social situation in Africa, 2000 (E/2001/13);

(c) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2001 (E/2001/14);

(d) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2000 (E/2001/15);

(e) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 1999-2001 (E/2001/16);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields:

(i) Main report (E/2001/18);

(ii) Addendum: regional follow-up to world conferences and other global meetings (E/2001/18/Add.1);

(iii) Addendum: cooperation with other regional bodies (E/2001/18/Add.2);

(iv) Addendum: matters calling for action by the Council or brought to its attention (E/2001/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the project for a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2001/19).

Action taken by the Council

32. Under item 10, the Council adopted resolutions 2001/29 and 2001/30 and decision 2001/306.

Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

33. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the representative of Morocco, also on behalf of Belgium, France and Spain, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar" (E/2001/L.15/Rev.1).

34. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/29.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation

Establishment of the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technological Innovation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

35. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[2] entitled "Establishment of the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technological Innovation of Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia". See Council resolution 2001/30.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 10

36. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council took note of the documents submitted under item 12. See Council decision 2001/306.

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

37. The Council held a discussion on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B (agenda item 8) at its 33rd, 37th and 43rd meetings, on 19, 23 and 26 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.33, 37 and 43). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (A/56/77-E/2001/69);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 1 May 2001 (E/2001/72);

(c) Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2001 (E/2001/95);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields (E/2001/INF/3).

Action taken by the Council

38. Under item 8, the Council adopted resolution 2001/27 and decisions 2001/304 and 2001/305.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227 and 52/12 B: improving the working methods of the functional commissions of the Council

39. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227 and 52/12 B: improving the working methods of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2001/L.40), which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

40. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/27.

Confidentiality of the 1503 (confidential communications) procedures

41. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Confidentiality of the 1503 (confidential communications) procedures", which was submitted in English only by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations.

42. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/304.

43. In the light of the adoption of the draft decision, draft decision E/2001/L.36, entitled "Confidentiality of the 1503 (confidential communications) procedure" which had been submitted by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, was withdrawn by its co-sponsors.

Documents considered by the Council in connection with item 8

44. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the documents submitted under item 8. See Council decision 2001/305.

E. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

45. The Council held a discussion on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 9) at its 38th, 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 23, 25 and 26 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.38, 42 and 43). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/56/65);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/56/123 and Corr.1-E/2001/97 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2001/57);

(d) Letter dated 7 March 2001 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General (A/56/59-E/2001/9);

(e) Letter dated 19 June 2001 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General (A/56/89-E/2001/89).

Action taken by the Council

46. Under item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2001/28.

Implementation of the Declaration

47. At the 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda,[5] Bolivia, China, Congo,[3] Côte d'Ivoire,[3] Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada,[3] Indonesia, Papua New Guinea,[3] Saint Lucia,[3] Sierra Leone,[3] the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania[3] and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2001/L.22). Subsequently, Algeria Angola, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Cuba orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "Istanbul" was replaced by the words "New York";

(b) Operative paragraph 16, which had read:

"*Welcomes* the current participation in the capacity of observers of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, and in the special sessions of the Assembly"

was deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 18, which had read:

"*Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary steps to organize a joint meeting of the Council with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in order to discuss issues related to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes"

was deleted.

48. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested a vote on the draft resolution.

49. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 30 to none, with 19 abstentions. See Council resolution 2001/28. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Venezuela.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

50. Before the resolution was adopted, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Russian Federation. The observer for Belgium made a statement on behalf of the European Union. After the resolution was adopted, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote.

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

51. The Council held a discussion on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (agenda item 11) at its 38th and 42nd meetings, on 23 and 25 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.38

and 42). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/56/90-E/2001/17).

Action taken by the Council

52. Under item 11, the Council adopted resolution 2001/19.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

53. At the 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Afghanistan,[3] Algeria,[3] Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait,[3] Lebanon,[3] Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,[3] Malaysia,[3] Morocco, Oman,[3] Pakistan, Palestine,[4] Qatar,[3] Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates[3] and Yemen,[3] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2001/L.26).

54. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 42 to 1, with 5 abstentions. See Council resolution 2001/19. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Angola, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Fiji, Honduras.

55. Before the resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representative of the United States of America (in explanation of vote) and the observer for Belgium (on behalf of the European Union). After the resolution was adopted, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Norway, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation.

G. Non-governmental organizations

56. At its resumed organizational session, the Council held a discussion on non-governmental organizations under item 2, "Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters", at its 8th meeting, on 3 May 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.8). It had before it the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session (E/2001/8).

57. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on non-governmental organizations (agenda item 12) at its 42nd meeting, on 25 July 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.42). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/56/71-E/2001/65);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2001 session (E/2001/86).

58. At the 42nd meeting, on 25 July, statements were made by the representative of Algeria and the observer for Israel.

Action taken by the Council

59. Under item 2, the Council adopted decisions 2001/214 and 2001/215.

60. Under item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2001/294 to 2001/297.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification

61. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Committee,[5] entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations". See Council decision 2001/214.

Report of the Committee on its resumed 2000 session

62. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Committee,[5] entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session". See Council decision 2001/215.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on its 2001 session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification

63. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Committee,[6] entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations". See Council decision 2001/294.

Implementation of Council decision 1996/302

64. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Committee,[6] entitled "Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302". See Council decision 2001/295.

Resumed 2001 session of the Committee

65. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision III recommended by the Committee,[6] entitled "Resumed 2001 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", in which the Council authorized the Committee to hold a resumed session from 14 to 25 January 2002 in order to complete the work of its 2001 session. See Council decision 2001/296.

Report of the Committee on its 2001 session and provisional agenda and documentation for its 2002 session

66. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted draft decision IV recommended by the Committee,[6] entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda and documentation for the 2002 session of the Committee". See Council decision 2001/297.

H. Economic and environmental questions

67. The Council held a discussion on economic and environmental questions at its resumed organizational session (under item 2) and at its substantive and resumed substantive sessions (under agenda item 13) at its 8th, 34th, 41st to 43rd, 45th and 46th meetings, on 3 May and on 19, 25 and 26 July, 24 October and 20 December 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.8, 34, 41-43, 45 and 46).

1. Sustainable development

68. The Council held a discussion on sustainable development (sub-item 13 (a)) at its 34th, 41st, 42nd and 45th meetings, on 19, 25 and 26 July and 24 October (see E/2001/SR.19, 41, 42 and 45). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development on its organizational session (A/56/19);

(b) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session (E/2001/29);[7]

(c) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (E/2001/33);[8]

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring a smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status (E/2001/94 and Corr.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the benefits associated with the least developed country status and the question of graduation (E/2001/CRP.5 and Add.1 and Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

69. Under sub-item 13 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2001/43 and decisions 2001/229 and 2001/291.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session

Report of the Commission on its ninth session

70. At its 34th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission,[9] entitled "Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session". See Council decision 2001/229.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

71. At its 41st meeting, on 25 July, the Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 the consideration of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session. See Council decision 2001/291.

Further consideration of the report of the Committee for Development Policy

72. At its 45th meeting, on 24 October, the Council had before it a draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations, entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy" (E/2001/L.49).

73. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council orally amended the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 1, the words "the above information in the present resolution" with the words "the information referred to in preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 of the present resolution".

74. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally amended the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 4, the words "the international organizations and bilateral donors" with the words "the international organizations, bilateral donors and graduating or near graduating countries".

75. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Benin, the United States of America and Maldives.

76. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution as orally amended. See Council resolution 2001/43.

2. Science and technology for development

77. The Council held a discussion on science and technology for development (sub-item 13 (b)) at its 41st, 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 25 and 26 July (see E/2001/SR.41, 42 and 43). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in support of efforts of developing countries to benefit from science and technology (A/56/96-E/2001/87);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session (E/2001/31).[10]

Action taken by the Council

78. Under sub-item 13 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2001/31 and 2001/32, and decisions 2001/307-310 and 2001/323.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session

Science and technology for development

79. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[11] entitled "Science and technology for development". See Council resolution 2001/31.

Special trust fund for activities in the area of science and technology for development

80. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[11] entitled "Special trust fund for activities in the area .of science and technology for development".

81. At the same meeting, the Vice-President (Croatia) orally amended the draft resolution by replacing operative paragraph 2, which had read:

> "*Also recommends* that resources currently available in the Trust Fund for Special Activities in Science and Technology for Development, established by the Secretary-General on 4 April 1985 to disseminate science and technology information, be transferred to the newly created trust fund referred to in the above paragraph"

with the following paragraph:

> "*Also recommends* that the Trust Fund for Special Activities in Science and Technology for Development, established by the Secretary-General on 4 April 1985 to disseminate science and technology information, be closed, and resources currently available be transferred to the newly created trust fund referred to in paragraph 1 above."

82. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution as orally amended. See Council resolution 2001/32.

Strengthening the work of the Commission

83. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[11] entitled "Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development".

84. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 the consideration of the draft resolution. See Council decision 2001/307.

Further consideration of strengthening the work of the Commission

85. At its 46th meeting, on 20 December, the Council again had before it draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[11] entitled "Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development".

86. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President (Cameroon), the Council decided to further defer to its resumed organizational session for 2002, to be held in May 2002, its consideration of the draft resolution. See Council decision 2001/323.

Report of the Commission on its fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixth session

87. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Commission,[12] entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission". See Council decision 2001/308.

Gender Advisory Board

88. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Commission,[12] entitled "Gender Advisory Board". See Council decision 2001/309.

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 13 (b)

89. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council took note of the document submitted under sub-item 13 (b). See Council decision 2001/310.

3. Statistics

90. The Council held a discussion on statistics (sub-item 13 (c)) at its 34th meeting, on 19 July (see E/2001/SR.34). It had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session (E/2001/24).[13]

Action taken by the Council

91. Under sub-item 13 (c), the Council adopted draft decision 2001/230.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its thirty-third session

92. At its 34th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission,[14] entitled "Report of the Statistical

Commission on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission". See Council decision 2001/230.

4. Human settlements

93. The Council held a discussion on human settlements (sub-item 13 (d)) at its 41st to 43rd and 45th meetings, on 25 and 26 July and 24 October (see E/2001/SR.41-43 and 45). The Council had before it the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session (A/56/8).[15]

Action taken by the Council

94. Under sub-item 13 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2001/48 and decision 2001/311.

95. At its 45th meeting, on 24 October, the Council had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Commission,[15] entitled "Establishment of the Committee of Permanent Representatives as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Settlements".

96. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/48.

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session

97. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 the consideration of the report of the Commission on its eighteenth session. See Council decision 2001/311.

98. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made the following statement:

> "The Russian delegation would like to state the following with regard to the resolution on countries with economies in transition that was adopted by the Commission on Human Settlements at its eighteenth session.
>
> "On the whole, the resolution correctly defines the tasks of the international community in providing assistance to this rather large group of countries.
>
> "At the same time, it includes certain financial restrictions which infringe on the principle of the universality of United Nations activities and are contrary to the principles of United Nations cooperation with the countries with economies in transition that are set forth in a number of resolutions adopted in recent years and further elaborated in dozens of resolutions and decisions of other bodies, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system. On the basis of the results of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly, which conducted the five-year review of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the Russian Federation intends, together with a number of other countries, to return to the consideration of this question at the forthcoming session of the Commission on Human Settlements.
>
> "I should like to request that this statement be included in the official record of this session."

5. Environment

99. The Council held a discussion on environment (sub-item 13 (e)) at its 41st and 43rd meetings, on 25 and 26 July (see E/2001/SR.41 and 43). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-first session (A/56/25);[16]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/56/76-E/2001/54);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (A/56/115-E/2001/92).

Action taken by the Council

100. Under sub-item 13 (e), the Council adopted resolution 2001/33 .

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

101. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Vice-President (Croatia), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection against products harmful to health and the environment" (E/2001/L.37), submitted by himself on the basis of informal consultations.

102. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/33.

6. Women in development

103. No proposals were submitted under sub-item 13 (f).

7. Transport of dangerous goods

104. The Council held a discussion on the transport of dangerous goods (sub-item 13 (g)) at its 42nd, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 26 July and 20 December (see E/2001/SR.42, 43 and 46). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2001/44).

Action taken by the Council

105. Under sub-item 13 (g), the Council adopted resolutions 2001/34 and 2001/44.

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

106. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" (E/2001/L.30), which was submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

107. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals", as agreed upon at informal consultations, which was submitted in English only.

108. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/34.

109. In the light of the adoption of the resolution, document E/2001/L.30 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

110. At the 46th meeting, on 20 December, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" (E/2001/L.52).

111. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of the European Union, made a statement regarding the French translation of the draft resolution.

112. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/44.

8. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

113. The Council held a discussion on the international strategy for disaster reduction (sub-item 13 (h)) at its 41st to 43rd meetings, on 25 and 26 July (see E/2001/SR.41-43). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/56/68 and Corr.1-E/2001/63 and Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

114. Under sub-item 13 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2001/35.

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

115. At the 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China, and Mexico, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (E/2001/L.19).

116. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (E/2001/L.19/Rev.1) which was submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution E/2001/L.19. The Council was informed that Japan, the Russian Federation and Switzerland had joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

117. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/35.

118. Before the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) made a statement.

9. Population and development

119. The Council held a discussion on population and development (sub-item 13 (i)) at its 34th meeting, on 19 July (see E/2000/SR.34). The Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session (E/2001/25).[17]

Action taken by the Council

120. Under sub-item 13 (i), the Council adopted draft decision 2001/231.

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth session

121. At the 34th meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission,[18] entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission". See Council decision 2001/231.

10. Energy and natural resources for development

122. The Council held a discussion on energy and natural resources for development (sub-item 13 (j)) at its 42nd, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 25 and 26 July and 20 December (see E/2001/SR.42, 43 and 46). The Council had before it the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session (E/2000/32).[19]

Action taken by the Council

123. Under sub-item 13 (j), the Council adopted resolution 2001/36 and decisions 2001/312 and 2001/324.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session

Draft decision recommended by the Committee

124. At its 42nd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft decision recommended by the Committee,[20] entitled "Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session and provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee".

125. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, which, however, it later decided to reconsider (see para. 113 below).

Report of the Committee on its second session

126. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session" (E/2001/L.31), which was submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

127. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session", as agreed upon at informal consultations, which was submitted in English only.

128. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/36.

129. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, document E/2001/L.31 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Reconsideration of the draft decision recommended by the Committee

130. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council, in the light of the adoption of its resolution 2001/36, in which it decided to defer the approval of the provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee, and in accordance with rule 57 of the rules of procedure, decided to reconsider the draft decision recommended by the Committee that the Council had adopted at its 42nd meeting, on 25 July (see paras. 107 and 108 above). See Council decision 2001/312.

Further consideration of the report of the Committee on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its third session

131. At its 46th meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Council again had before it a draft decision recommended by the Committee,[20] entitled "Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee".

132. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President (Cameroon), the Council decided to further defer to its resumed organizational session for 2002, to be held in May 2002, its consideration of the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/324.

11. Public administration and development

133. The Council held a discussion on public administration and development (sub-item 13 (k)) at its 41st, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 25 and 26 July and 20 December (see E/2001/SR.41, 43 and 46). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 11 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Windhoek Declaration and the Charter for Public Service in Africa, adopted at the Third Biennial Pan-African Conference of Ministers for the Civil Service, held in Windhoek on 5 and 6 February 2001 (A/56/63-E/2001/21);

(b) Letter dated 1 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the findings and recommendations of the Third Global Forum: Fostering Democracy and Development through e-Government, held in Naples from 15 to 17 March 2001 (A/56/86-E/2001/79);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the five-year assessment of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/225 on public administration and development (A/56/127 and Add.1-E/2001/101 and Add.1).

Action taken by the Council

134. Under sub-item 13 (k), the Council adopted resolution 2001/45 and decision 2001/313.

Restructuring and revitalization of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

135. At the 46th meeting, on 20 December, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance" (E/2001/L.46/Rev.2).

136. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements regarding the French and Arabic translations of the draft resolution.

137. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/45.

138. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council decided to defer to its resumed session the consideration of the sub-item. See Council decision 2001/313.

12. Cartography

139. The Council held a discussion on cartography (sub-item 13 (l)) at its 34th meeting, on 19 July (see

E/2000/SR.34). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 15 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/55/790-E/2001/6);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (E/2001/11).

Action taken by the Council

140. Under sub-item 13 (l), the Council adopted decisions 2001/232 and 2001/233.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (E/2000/48)

141. At its 34th meeting, on 19 July, the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference.[21] See Council decision 2001/232.

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 13 (l)

142. At its 34th meeting, on 19 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the document submitted under sub-item 13 (l). See Council decision 2001/233.

143. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Japan.

13. International cooperation on tax matters

144. The Council held a discussion on international cooperation on tax matters (sub-item 13 (m)) at its 41st, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 25 and 26 July and 20 December (see E/2001/SR.41, 43 and 46).

Action taken by the Council

145. Under sub-item 13 (m), the Council adopted decisions 2001/314 and 2001/325.

146. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 the consideration of the sub-item. See Council decision 2001/314.

147. At its 46th meeting, on 20 December, on the proposal of the President (Cameroon), the Council decided to further defer to its substantive session of 2002 its consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its tenth meeting. See Council decision 2001/325.

14. United Nations Forum on Forests

148. At its resumed organizational session, the Council held a discussion on the United Nations Forum on Forests under agenda item 2, "Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters", at its 8th meeting, on 3 May 2001 (see E/2001/SR.8). The Council had before it the report of the forum on its organizational session.[22]

149. At its substantive session, the Council held a discussion on the Forum (sub-item 13 (n)) at its 42nd meeting, on 26 July (see E/2001/SR.42). The Council had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its organizational and first sessions.[22]

Action taken by the Council

150. Under item 2, the Council adopted decision 2001/18.

151. Under sub-item 13 (n), the Council adopted decisions 2001/292 and 2001/293.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Forum on its organizational session

Venue of the sessions of the Forum

152. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Council had before it a draft decision recommended by the Forum,[23] entitled "Venue of the sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests".

153. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/218.

154. At its 42nd meeting, on 26 July, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement regarding the

programme budget implications of Council decision 2001/18.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Forum on its first session

Date and venue of the second session of the Forum

155. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it draft decision I recommended by the Forum,[24] entitled "Date and venue of the second session of the United Nations Forum on Forests".

156. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/292.

Report of the Forum on its first session and provisional agenda for its second session

157. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it draft decision II recommended by the Forum,[24] entitled "Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session and provisional agenda for its second session".

158. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/293.

15. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

159. The Council held a discussion on third States affected by the application of sanctions (sub-item 13 (o)) at its 41st and 43rd meetings, on 25 and 26 July (see E/2001/SR.41 and 43). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/55/295 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (E/2001/90).

Action taken by the Council

160. Under sub-item 13 (o), the Council adopted draft decision 2001/315.

Document considered by the Council in connection with sub-item 13 (o)

161. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council took note of the document submitted under sub-item 13 (o). See Council decision 2001/315.

16. Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

162. The Council held a discussion on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (sub-item 13 (p)) at its 41st and 43rd meetings, on 25 and 26 July (see E/2001/SR.41and 43). The Council had before it a note by the Secretariat on the approval of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (E/2001/61).

Action taken by the Council

163. Under sub-item 13 (p), the Council adopted draft resolution 2001/37.

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

164. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) introduced a draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" (E/2001/L.32), which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on a draft resolution originally submitted by Andorra, Brazil, China, Fiji, Pakistan, South Africa, Uganda and Venezuela.

165. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/37.

166. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Nepal and the observer for Jamaica.

I. Social and human rights questions

167. The Council held a discussion on social and human rights questions at its resumed organizational session (under agenda item 2) and at its substantive and resumed substantive sessions (under agenda item 14) at

its 9th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 4 June, 24, 25 and 26 July and 20 December 2001 (for the discussion, see E/2001/SR.9, 39, 40, 42, 43 and 46). The Council had before it the following documents:

Advancement of women (agenda item 14 (a))

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its twenty-fourth session (A/56/38 (Part I));[25]

(b) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session (E/2001/27);[26]

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/2001/76);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (E/2001/78);

(e) Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its twenty-first session (E/2001/88);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002-2005 (E/CN.6/2001/4);

Social development (agenda item 14 (b))

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on follow-up to the International Year of the Family (A/56/57-E/2001/5);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development (A/56/73-E/2001/68);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft proposal and plan for a United Nations literacy decade prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/56/114-E/2001/93);

(j) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session (E/2001/26 and Corr.1);[27]

(k) Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions (E/2001/71 and Add.1);

(l) Note by the Secretariat on a global campaign for poverty eradication (E/2001/84);

(m) *2001 Report on the World Social Situation*;[28]

Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

(n) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session (E/2001/30/Rev.1);[29]

(o) Text of the Beijing Declaration, adopted by the Eighth Asian Crime Prevention Foundation World Conference, held in Beijing from 11 to 15 October 2000, submitted by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/NGO/1);

Narcotic drugs (agenda item 14 (d))

(p) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session (E/2001/28);[30]

(q) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 (INCB/2000/1);

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 14 (e))

(r) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2001/46 and Corr.1);[31]

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (agenda item 14 (f))

(s) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (E/2001/74);

Human rights (agenda item 14 (g))

(t) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions (E/2001/22);[32]

(u) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-seventh session (E/2001/23 (Parts I, II and III));[33]

(v) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/64);

(w) Letter dated 11 May 2001 from the Chairperson of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/77);

(x) Extract from the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twenty-fifth session (E/2001/L.8) and programme budget implications thereto (E/2001/L.18);

(y) Extract from the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-seventh session (E/2001/L.7);

Discrimination and genetic privacy (agenda item 14 (h))

(z) Note verbale dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2001/43);

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (agenda item 14 (i))

(aa) Note verbale dated 3 May 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2001/60).

Action taken by the Council

Documents considered by the Council under item 14

168. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of a number of documents submitted under item 14. See Council decision 2001/317.

1. Advancement of women

169. Under sub-item 14 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2001/2 to 2001/5, 2001/40 and 2001/41, and decision 2001/326.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

170. At the 39th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United States of America requested a vote and made a statement regarding draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women".

171. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

172. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 39 to 1, with 1 abstention. See Council resolution 2001/2. The voting was as follows:[35]

In favour:

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Canada.

173. After the resolution was adopted, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Canada and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

174. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement.

Discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan

175. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "Discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan". See Council resolution 2001/3.

Proposals for a multi-year programme of work for the Commission for 2002-2006

176. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "Proposals for a multi-year programme of work for the Commission on the Status of Women for 2002-2006". See Council resolution 2001/4.

Agreed conclusions of the Commission on thematic issues

177. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement regarding draft resolution IV recommended by the Commission,[34] entitled "Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues".

178. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/5.

Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

179. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, as well as Mexico, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (E/2001/L.25), which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 2000/24 of 28 July 2000 in which, inter alia, it expressed grave concern that the level of contributions had not adequately increased to a level to enable, in particular, the full implementation of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System nor the operational viability of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women beyond 31 December 2000, and reiterating the importance of supporting traditional methods of information, dissemination, research and training,

"*Also recalling* General Assembly resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000, in which the Assembly decided to provide the Institute with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, enabling the Institute to continue its activities throughout 2001,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[36]

"2. *Appreciates* the support of Member States in approving a US$ 800,000 supplement to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women from the United Nations regular budget for its operations during 2001;

"3. *Takes note* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its twenty-first session[37] and the recommendations and decisions contained therein;

"4. *Expresses appreciation* to the Director of the Institute for her efforts to revitalize the Institute through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System vision and methodology, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that a new Director is appointed immediately in order to ensure continuity in the leadership and direction of the Institute;

"5. *Commends* the Institute for the implementation of successive phases I-II of the System;

"6. *Expresses appreciation* for the efforts made by the Director of the Institute as well as the Board of Trustees in developing a fund-raising strategy for the Institute, and urges that it be implemented as soon as possible;

"7. *Expresses concern* at the fact that the Institute does not have a reserve to enable it to continue its operations beyond 2001;

"8. *Takes into account* the fact that the Institute cannot anticipate the level of

contributions that will be received during the course of 2001;

"9. *Recommends* that the General Assembly consider the approval of a supplement for the year 2002, similar to the one approved by the Assembly in its resolution 55/219, in order to provide the Institute with one more year of financial security so that it can finalize the implementation of, inter alia, the Gender Awareness and Information Networking System and the special research and training projects that are being tested through the system, and can implement its fund-raising strategies;

"10. *Decides* to amend article V (5) of the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, with regard to the approval of focal points, to read:

'Correspondents and focal points in countries or regions may be used by the Institute to assist in maintaining contact with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research';

"11. *Urges* the Secretary-General to:

"(a) Continue to encourage Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute so that it can continue to operate at an adequate level during 2002;

"(b) Continue to encourage other relevant sources of funding within the United Nations to contribute to the restructuring of the Institute;

"(c) Encourage the United Nations Foundation to contribute to the restructuring of the Institute;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2002 as well as to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

180. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Council of revisions made to the draft resolution as a result of informal consultations. The revisions were circulated in an informal paper.

181. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 2001/40.

182. After the resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Japan and the observer for Belgium (on behalf of the European Union).

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

183. At the 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Andorra, Australia,[38] Belgium,[38] Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland,[38] Germany, Greece,[38] Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand,[38] Norway, Romania, Slovakia,[38] South Africa, Sweden,[38] Turkey[38] and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2001/L.29). Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Fiji, France, Iceland,[38] Italy, Portugal, Suriname, Uganda and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

184. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/41.

Proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002-2005

185. At the 46th meeting, on 20 December, the representative of Croatia, also on behalf of Chile,[3] Denmark, Japan and Senegal,[3] introduced a draft decision entitled "Proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002-2005" (E/2001/L.51), and informed the Council of the following revisions made to the draft decision as a result of informal consultations:

(a) The words "Administrative Committee on Coordination" were replaced by the words "United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination";

(b) The words "comments made by some member States of the Commission" were replaced by the words "comments made by member States".

186. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision as orally revised. See Council decision 2001/326.

2. Social development

187. Under sub-item 14 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2001/6 to 2001/8, 2001/20 and 2001/42, and decisions 2001/235 to 2001/239.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session

Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

188. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved a draft resolution recommended by the Commission,[39] entitled "Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2001/6.

Proposals for a multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development for 2002-2006

189. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution recommended by the Commission,[40] entitled "Proposals for a multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development for 2002-2006". See Council resolution 2001/7.

Report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fortieth session

190. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission,[41] entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission". See Council decision 2001/235.

Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

191. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council decided to confirm the candidates listed in Commission decision 39/101[42] for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. See Council decision 2001/236.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions (E/2001/71)

United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing

192. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved a draft resolution recommended by the Commission acting as preparatory committee,[43] entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2001/8.

Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Assembly

193. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft decision I recommended by the Commission acting as preparatory committee,[43] entitled "Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council decision 2001/237.

Provisional rules of procedure for the Assembly

194. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft decision II recommended by the Commission acting as preparatory committee,[43] entitled "Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council decision 2001/238.

Report of the Commission acting as preparatory committee for the Assembly on its first and resumed first sessions and provisional agenda for its second session

195. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission acting as the preparatory committee,[44] entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions and provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee". See Council decision 2001/239.

Report of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee for the Assembly on the second part of its resumed first session

196. At the 46th meeting, on 20 December, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on the second part of its resumed first session (E/2001/71/Add.1). See Council decision 2001/327.

Developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

197. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)" (E/2001/L.21), which was submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations.

198. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/20.

Global campaign for poverty eradication

199. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Global campaign for poverty eradication" (E/2001/L.42), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations.

200. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2001/42.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

201. Under sub-item 14 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2001/9 to 2001/13, 2001/46 and 2001/47, and decision 2001/240.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session

Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

202. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[45] entitled "Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2001/9.

Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto

203. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council approved draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[45] entitled "Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2001/10.

Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention

204. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[46] entitled "Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention". See Council resolution 2001/11.

Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

205. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[46] entitled "Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna". See Council resolution 2001/12.

Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds

206. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[46] entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds". See Council resolution 2001/13.

Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption

207. At its 46th meeting, on 20 December, the Council approved draft resolution I, recommended by the Commission,[46] entitled "Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2001/46.

Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

208. At its 46th meeting, on 20 December, the Council approved draft resolution II, recommended by the Commission,[48] entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2001/47.

Report of the Commission on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its eleventh session

209. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted a draft decision recommended by the Commission,[47] entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission". See Council decision 2001/240.

4. Narcotic drugs

210. Under sub-item 14 (d), the Council adopted resolutions 2001/14 to 2001/18 and decisions 2001/241 to 2001/243.

Action taken by the Council

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session

Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs

211. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I recommended by the Commission,[48] entitled "Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs". See Council resolution 2001/14.

International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs

212. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II recommended by the Commission,[48] entitled "International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs". See Council resolution 2001/15.

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

213. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III recommended by the Commission,[48] entitled "International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs". See Council resolution 2001/16.

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

214. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution IV recommended by the Commission,[48] entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs". See Council resolution 2001/17.

Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

215. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft resolution V recommended by the Commission,[48] entitled "Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". See Council resolution 2001/18.

Report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session

216. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision I recommended by the Commission,[49] entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission". See Council decision 2001/241.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

217. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision II recommended by the Commission,[49] entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board". See Council decision 2001/242.

Functioning of the Commission and duration of its forty-fifth session

218. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision III recommended by the Commission,[49] entitled "Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session". See Council decision 2001/243.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

219. Under sub-item 14 (e), the Council adopted decision 2001/298.

Action taken by the Council

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

220. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the observer for Yugoslavia,[38] also on behalf of Ecuador[38] and New Zealand,[38] introduced a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2001/L.13).

221. At its 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision and recommended it to the General Assembly for action. See Council decision 2001/298.

6. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

222. No proposals were submitted under sub-item 14 (f).

7. Human rights

223. Under agenda item 14 (g), the Council adopted draft resolution 2001/38 and decisions 2001/219 to 2001/222 and 2001/244 to 2001/290.

Action taken by the Council

Human rights education

224. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the representative of Suriname introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights education" (E/2001/L.33), which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Taking into account* resolution 1993/56 of the Commission on Human Rights regarding the importance of human rights education as a priority in education policies,[50]

"*Convinced* that human rights education and information is in the best interests of particularly vulnerable segments of society, such as children, youth, women, older persons, indigenous people, minorities, the rural and urban poor, migrant

workers, refugees, persons with HIV/AIDS and disabled persons,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the mid-term global evaluation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as contained in the report of the High Commissioner,[51]

"*Taking into account* the recommendations of the mid-term global evaluation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004),

"1. *Calls upon* all Governments to reaffirm their commitments and obligations to develop national strategies for human rights education that are comprehensive, participatory and effective, which can be embodied in a national plan of action for human rights education as part of the national development plan;

"2. *Invites* the United Nations intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to adopt a system-wide approach to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

"3. *Also invites* regional human rights organizations, agencies and networks (of women, the media, trade unions, entrepreneurs, religious denominations etc.) to develop human rights education programmes and human rights training programmes and strategies for wider distribution of material on human rights education in all possible languages;

"4. *Requests* non-governmental organizations to develop and implement strategies to encourage and assist Governments in fulfilling their obligation to integrate human rights education into all levels of education for children, youth and adults, and to help monitor these strategies."

225. At the same meeting, the representative of Suriname informed the Council of revisions made to the draft resolution, which were circulated in an informal paper.

226. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 2001/38.

Recommendations contained in the excerpt from the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-seventh session

The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe

227. At its 9th meeting, on 4 June, the Council considered draft decision 1 recommended by the Commission,[52] entitled "The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe".

228. At the same meeting, the President of the Council orally corrected subparagraph (a) of the draft decision by deleting the words "the Republic of" before the words "Bosnia and Herzegovina".

229. Also at the same meeting, the draft decision was adopted, as corrected, by a recorded vote of 28 to none, with 10 abstentions. See Council decision 2001/219. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo,[53] Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Nepal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

230. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement.

Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

231. At its 9th meeting, on 4 June, the Council adopted draft decision 2 recommended by the Commission,[52] entitled "Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights". See Council decision 2001/220.

232. After the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

233. At its 9th meeting, on 4 June, the Council adopted draft decision 3 recommended by the Commission,[52] entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances". See Council decision 2001/221.

234. After the decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Human rights and indigenous issues

235. At its 9th meeting, on 4 June, the Council adopted draft decision 4 recommended by the Commission,[52] entitled "Human rights and indigenous issues". See Council decision 2001/222.

236. After the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Japan.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

237. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 1 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination". See Council decision 2001/244.

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

238. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 2 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance". See Council decision 2001/245.

Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

239. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 3 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine". See Council decision 2001/246.

The right to development

240. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 4 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "The right to development". See Council decision 2001/247.

Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel

241. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 5 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel". See Council decision 2001/248.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

242. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 7 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan". See Council decision 2001/249.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

243. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 8 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq". See Council decision 2001/250.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

244. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 9 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar". See Council decision 2001/251.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

245. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 10 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran". See Council decision 2001/252.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

246. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 11 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in the Sudan". See Council decision 2001/253.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

247. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 12 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo". See Council decision 2001/254.

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

248. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 13 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone". See Council decision 2001/255.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

249. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 14 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in Burundi". See Council decision 2001/256.

Situation in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights

250. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 15 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights". See Council decision 2001/257.

Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation

251. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the Russian Federation requested a vote and made a statement in explanation of vote on draft decision 16 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation".

252. At the same meeting, the draft decision was adopted by a roll-call vote of 24 to 4, with 20 abstentions. See Council decision 2001/258. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Suriname, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela.

Abstaining:

Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda.

253. After the decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba (in explanation of vote) and China.

The right to food

254. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 17 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "The right to food". See Council decision 2001/259.

Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

255. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 18 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full

enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights". See Council decision 2001/260.

The right to education

256. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 19 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "The right to education". See Council decision 2001/261.

Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights

257. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 21 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights". See Council decision 2001/262.

Continuing dialogue on measures to promote and consolidate democracy

258. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 22 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Continuing dialogue on measures to promote and consolidate democracy". See Council decision 2001/263.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

259. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 23 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance". See Council decision 2001/264.

Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

260. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 24 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". See Council decision 2001/265.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

261. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 25 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions". See Council decision 2001/266.

Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

262. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 27 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system". See Council decision 2001/267.

Protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

263. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 28 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome". See Council decision 2001/268.

Internally displaced persons

264. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 29 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Internally displaced persons". See Council decision 2001/269.

Working group of the Commission to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994

265. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 31 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994". See Council decision 2001/270.

Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

266. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 32 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion

and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People". See Council decision 2001/271.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

267. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 33 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". See Council decision 2001/272.

Human rights and bioethics

268. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 34 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Human rights and bioethics". See Council decision 2001/273.

Rights of the child

269. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 35 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Rights of the child". See Council decision 2001/274.

Equitable geographical distribution of the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

270. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 36 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Equitable geographical distribution of the membership of the human rights treaty bodies". See Council decision 2001/275.

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

271. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 37 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights". See Council decision 2001/276.

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

272. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 38 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights". See Council decision 2001/277.

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

273. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 39 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in Cambodia". See Council decision 2001/278.

Right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

274. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 40 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms". See Council decision 2001/279.

Traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child

275. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 41 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child". See Council decision 2001/280.

Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices

276. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 42 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices". See Council decision 2001/281.

Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

277. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 43 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights". See Council decision 2001/282.

Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

278. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 44 recommended by the

Commission,[54] entitled "Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights". See Council decision 2001/283.

Science and the environment

279. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 45 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Science and the environment". See Council decision 2001/284.

Human rights and human responsibilities

280. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 46 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Human rights and human responsibilities". See Council decision 2001/285.

Dates of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights

281. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 47 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Dates of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights". See Council decision 2001/286.

Organization of work of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights

282. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 48 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Organization of the work of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights". See Council decision 2001/287.

Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

283. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 49 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights". See Council decision 2001/288.

Situation of human rights in East Timor

284. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 50 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Situation of human rights in East Timor". See Council decision 2001/289.

Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti

285. At its 40th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 51 recommended by the Commission,[54] entitled "Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti". See Council decision 2001/290.

286. Before the adoption of the decisions contained in the report of the Commission, the observer for Belgium made a statement; after the adoption of the decisions, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Sudan, the Russian Federation and Cuba, and by the observer for Belgium (on behalf of the European Union).

8. Discrimination and genetic privacy

287. Under sub-item 14 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2001/39.

Action taken by the Council

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

288. At the 40th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution entitled "Genetic privacy and non-discrimination" (E/2001/L.24), which reads as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Guided* by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[55] the International Covenants on Human Rights[56] and the other relevant international human rights instruments,

"*Referring* to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights adopted on 11 November 1997 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization[57] and to General Assembly resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998 endorsing the Declaration,

"*Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/71 of 25 April 2001 on the question of human rights and bioethics,[58]

"*Recalling also* the decision taken on 7 May 1998 whereby the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established the International Bioethics Committee, which is carrying out work on confidentiality and genetic data,

"*Recalling further* that the life and health of individuals are inevitably related to developments in life sciences and social areas,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of advances in genetic research, which has led to the identification of strategies for early detection, prevention and treatment of diseases,

"*Bearing in mind* that humanity should participate in the evaluation of the implications of the genetic revolution and guide its applications in an open, ethical and participatory manner,

"*Reaffirming* that the information obtained from genetic tests, which is personal, should be held confidential based on the conditions set by law,

"*Recognizing* that genetic data associated with an identifiable person can in some instances be specific to other members of the individual's family or community, and that the rights and interests of such persons must also be taken into account in the handling of such data,

"*Stressing* the fact that revealing genetic information belonging to individuals without their consent may cause harm and discrimination against them in such areas as employment, education, social and medical insurance,

"*Recalling* that in order to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms the limitations to the principles of consent and confidentiality may only be prescribed by law, for compelling reasons within the bounds of public international law and the international law of human rights,

"1. *Urges* States to ensure that no one shall be subjected to discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

"2. *Also urges* States to protect the privacy of those subject to genetic testing and to ensure that genetic testing is done with the prior, free, informed and express consent of the individual or authorization obtained in the manner prescribed by law and in accordance with public international law and the international law of human rights;

"3. *Invites* States to take appropriate specific measures, including through legislation, to prevent the use of genetic information and testing leading to discrimination or exclusion against individuals or members of their families or communities, in all areas, particularly in social, medical or employment-related areas, whether in the public or the private sector;

"4. *Calls upon* States to promote, as appropriate, the development and implementation of standards providing greater protection with regard to the collection, storage, disclosure and use of genetic information taken from genetic tests that might lead to discrimination or invasion of privacy;

"5. *Urges* States to continue to support research in the area of human genetics and biotechnology, subject to accepted scientific and ethical standards and to the potential benefit of all, especially the poor, emphasizing that such research and its applications should fully respect human dignity, freedom and human rights, as well as the prohibition of all forms of discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and relevant international organizations and functional commissions in order to collect the information and comments received pursuant to it, and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2003."

289. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a revised draft resolution, entitled "Genetic privacy and non-discrimination" (E/2001/L.24/Rev.1).

290. At the same meeting, Angola, Brazil and Suriname joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which was then adopted by the Council. See Council resolution 2001/39.

9. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

291. Under sub-item 14 (i), the Council adopted decision 2001/316.

Action taken by the Council

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

292. At the 42nd meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft decision entitled "Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" (E/2001/L.27). Subsequently, Suriname and Sweden joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

293. At the 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft decision.

294. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/316.

295. Before the adoption of the decision, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/56/16).

[2] See E/2001/18/Add.3, Corr.1.

[3] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[4] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

[5] See E/2001/8, sect. I.

[6] See E/2001/86, sect. I.

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9* (E/2001/29).

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 13* (E/2001/33).

[9] See ibid., *Supplement No. 29* (E/2001/29), chap. I, sect. A.

[10] Ibid., *Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31).

[11] See ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[12] See ibid., sect. B.

[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2001/24).

[14] See ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[15] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/56/8).

[16] Ibid., *Supplement No. 25* (A/56/25).

[17] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 5* (E/2001/25).

[18] Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[19] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12* (E/2001/32).

[20] See ibid., chap. I, sect. B.

[21] See E/2001/11.

[22] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 22* (E/2001/42).

[23] See ibid., part one, chap. I, sect. A.

[24] See ibid., part two, chap. I, sect. A.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/56/38).

[26] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 7* (E/2001/27).

[27] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/2001/26).

[28] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.IV.5.

[29] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2001/30).

[30] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8*.

[31] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/56/12).

[32] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 2* (E/2001/22).

[33] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23).

[34] See ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[35] The delegations of Germany and the Russian Federation stated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[36] E/2001/76.

[37] E/2001/88.

[38] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[39] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 6* (E/2001/26), chap. I, sect. A.

[40] See ibid., sect. B.

[41] See ibid., sect. C.

[42] See ibid., sect. D.

[43] See E/2001/71, sect. I.A.

[44] See ibid., sect. I.B.

[45] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 10* (E/2001/30), chap. I, sect. A.

[46] See ibid., chap. I, sect. B.

[47] See ibid., sect. C.

[48] See ibid., *Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. A.

[49] See ibid., sect. B.

[50] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[51] See A/55/360.

[52] See E/2001/L.7, chap. I.

[53] The delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo stated that it had intended to abstain and not to vote in favour of the draft decision.

[54] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. I.

[55] Resolution 217 A (III).

[56] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[57] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, resolution 16.

[58] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23).

Chapter VIII
Elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations

A. Organizational and resumed organizational sessions

1. At its organizational and resumed organizational sessions, the Council considered the question of elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations (agenda item 4), at its 2nd, 7th and 8th meetings, on 31 January and 3 May 2001 (for the proceedings, see E/2001/SR.2, 7 and 8). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2001 (E/2001/2 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of members of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2001/L.2);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the membership of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and its Subcommittees (E/2001/L.2/Add.1 and L.2/Add.1/Corr.1 and 2);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2001/L.2/Add.2, Add.11, Add.12 and Add.13);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of two members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (E/2001/L.2/Add.3);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/2001/L.2/Add.4);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2001/L.2/Add.5);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2001/L.2/Add.6);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (E/2001/L.2/Add.7);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2001/L.2/Add.8);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of three members of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/2001/L.2/Add.9);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (E/2001/L.2/Add.10).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2001/201 A and B.

B. Resumed substantive session

3. At its resumed substantive session, the Council revisited the question of elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations at its 46th meeting, on 20 December 2001 (for the proceedings, see E/2001/SR.46). It had before it six addenda to a note by the Secretary-General concerning the election of eight members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2001/L.2/Add.14-19).

Action taken by the Council

4. Under the item, the Council adopted decision 2001/201 C.

Chapter IX
Organizational matters

1. The Council held its organizational session for 2001 at United Nations Headquarters on 29 and 31 January 2001 (1st and 2nd meetings); a resumed organizational session at United Nations Headquarters on 8, 13, 22 March, 3 May and 4 June 2001 (3rd to 5th and 7th to 9th meetings); a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions at United Nations Headquarters on 1 May 2001 (6th meeting); its substantive session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 2 to 26 July (10th to 43rd meetings); and a resumed substantive session at United Nations Headquarters on 10 and 24 October and 26 December 2001 (44th to 46th) meetings (for the proceedings, see E/2001/SR.1-46).

A. Organizational session

Opening of the Council

2. The 1st meeting, on 29 January 2001, was opened by the President of the Economic and Social Council for 2002, Makarim Wibisono (Indonesia). Upon election, the President of the Council for 2001, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), made a statement.

Election of the Bureau

3. At its 1st meeting, on 29 January, pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council elected, by acclamation, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), Bernd Niehaus (Costa Rica), Antonio Monteiro (Portugal) and Mikhail Wehbe (Syrian Arab Republic) Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2001.

4. At its 5th meeting, on 22 March, in accordance with rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the Council elected, by acclamation, Seixtas Da Costa (Portugal) as Vice-President of the Council for the remainder of 2001, to replace Antonio Monteiro (Portugal).

Agenda

5. At its 1st meeting, on 29 January, the Council considered the agenda of its organizational session. It had before it the annotated provisional agenda (E/2001/2).

6. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda of the organizational session (see annex I).

Action taken by the Council

7. At its organizational session for 2001, the Council adopted eight decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2001/202 to 2001/209.

Basic programme of work of the Council

8. At its 2nd meeting, on 31 January, the Council considered its basic programme of work for 2001 and 2002. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the proposed basic programme of work for the Council for 2001 and 2002 (E/2001/1) and the draft proposals thereon submitted by the President and members of the Bureau (E/2001/L.3).

9. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decisions contained in document E/2001/L.3. See Council decisions 2001/202 to 2001/207.

Tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

10. At its 2nd meeting, on 31 January, the Council decided to approve the holding of the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters in Geneva from 10 to 14 September 2001 instead of from 23 to 27 April 2001 in New York as previously decided in Council decision 2000/232. See Council decision 2001/208.

Fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

11. At its 2nd meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Council decided to approve the holding of the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva from 28 May to 1 June 2001 instead of from 21 to 25 May 2001 as previously decided in Council decision 2000/204. See Council decision 2001/209.

B. Resumed organizational session

Action taken by the Council

12. At its resumed organizational session for 2001, the Council adopted six decisions concerning

organizational matters. See Council decisions 2001/210 to 2001/213, 2001/216 and 2001/217.

Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

13. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 March, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Information and Communication Technologies Task Force", which was submitted by the President of the Council, Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations.

14. At its 4th meeting, on 13 March, the Council adopted the draft decision, which was contained in document E/2001/L.4. See Council decision 2001/210.

Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session

15. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May, the Council had before it draft proposals submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia) (E/2001/L.6).

16. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision I submitted by the Vice President, entitled "Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council" (see Council decision 2001/211).

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

17. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May, the Council had before it draft proposals submitted by the Vice-President (E/2001/L.6).

18. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision II submitted by the Vice-President, entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields". See Council decision 2001/212

Inclusion of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy"

19. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May, the Council had before it draft proposals submitted by the Vice-President (E/2001/L.6) and a note verbale dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2001/43).

20. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision III, submitted by the Vice-President, entitled "Inclusion of a supplementary sub-item under item 14, Social and human rights questions, of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled 'Discrimination and genetic privacy'". See Council decision 2001/213.

Measures to be taken for implementation by Myanmar of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization Commission on Inquiry on forced labour

21. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May, and subsequently at its 10th meeting, on 2 July, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the request by the International Labour Organization for the inclusion of an additional agenda item (E/2001/48) and a supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/51). The Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), reported on informal consultations held on the question and proposed an oral decision, which was adopted by the Council. See Council decisions 2001/216 and 2001/223.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

22. At its 8th meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Council had before it a draft decision submitted by the representative of Guinea, entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2001/L.5). At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision and recommended it to the General Assembly for action. See Council decision 2001/217.

C. Substantive session

Agenda

23. At its 10th meeting, on 2 July 2000, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work of its substantive session of 2001. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (E/2001/100);

(b) Proposed programme of work (E/2000/L.10 and Corr.1);

(c) Status of documentation (E/2001/L.11).

24. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2001 (see annex I) and approved the programme of work of the session. See Council decision 2001/223.

Action taken by the Council

25. At its substantive session of 2001, the Council adopted five decisions concerning organizational matters. See decisions 2001/223 to 2001/225, 2001/299 and 2001/300.

Requests from non-governmental organizations for hearings

26. At its 10th meeting, on 2 July 2001, the Council approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council (see E/2001/81) at its substantive session of 2001, in connection with the items on the Council's agenda for its substantive session of 2001. See Council decision 2001/223.

Inclusion of supplementary sub-items and items in the provisional agenda of the substantive session

Permanent Forum on Indigenous People

27. At its 10th meeting, on 2 July, the Council decided to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session a supplementary sub-item entitled "Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" under item 14, "Social and human rights questions". See Council decision 2001/224.

Working arrangements for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2001

28. At its 10th meeting, on 2 July, the Council had before it a draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Syrian Arab Republic), entitled "Working arrangements for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2001/L.14). At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/225.

Themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

29. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Themes for the high-level coordination segments of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2001/L.44).

30. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/299.

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

31. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), entitled "Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries" (E/2001/L.38).

32. At the same meeting, the Council decided to revert to the issue at its resumed substantive session. See Council decision 2001/300.

D. Resumed substantive session

Action taken by the Council

33. At its resumed substantive session of 2001, the Council adopted four decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2001/318-2001/320 and 2001/322.

Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

34. At its 44th meeting, on 10 October, the Council decided, in accordance with rule 79 of its rules of procedure, that the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, an intergovernmental organization, might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of its activities. See Council decision 2001/318.

Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council

35. At its 45th meeting, on 24 October, the Council had before it a revised draft decision submitted by

Cameroon, entitled "Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2001/L.45/Rev.2). The Council also had before it the programme budget implications of the revised draft decision (E/2001/L.47/Rev.1).

36. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council orally amended the draft decision by replacing the words "the arrangements made for the Offices of the Presidents of the General Assembly and/or the Security Council" with the words "the different arrangements for the principal organs of the United Nations listed in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Charter" (see E/2001/SR.45).

37. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

38. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally amended. See Council decision 2001/319.

39. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Nigeria made a statement.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

40. At its 45th meeting, on 24 October, the Council had before it a draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Ivan Šimonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations, entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" (E/2001/L.48).

41. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2001/320.

Revised dates for the organizational session for 2002 of the Economic and Social Council

42. At its 46th meeting, on 20 December, on the proposal of the President (Cameroon), the Council decided that its organizational session for 2002, which had been scheduled to be held from 29 January to 1 February 2002, would instead be held from 12 to 15 February 2002. See Council decision 2001/322.

Annex I

Agendas of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2001 and the substantive session of 2001

Agenda of the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2001

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 29 January 2001

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2001

Adopted by the Council at its 10th meeting, on 2 July 2001

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;

   (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;

   (c) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (a) Reports of coordination bodies;

   (b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003;

   (c) Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS);

   (d) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields;

   (e) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

(f) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

(g) Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

(a) Sustainable development;

(b) Science and technology for development;

(c) Statistics;

(d) Human settlements;

(e) Environment;

(f) Women in development;

(g) Transport of dangerous goods;

(h) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(i) Population and development;

(j) Energy and natural resources for development;

(k) Public administration and development;

(l) Cartography;

(m) International cooperation in tax matters;

(n) United Nations Forum on Forests;

(o) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;

(p) Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

14. Social and human rights questions:

(a) Advancement of women;

(b) Social development;

(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) Narcotic drugs;

(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(f) **Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;**

(g) **Human rights;**

(h) **Discrimination and genetic privacy;**

(i) **Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.**

Annex II

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Andorra	Andorra	2003
Angola	Angola	2002
Argentina	Argentina	2003
Austria	Australia	2004
Bahrain	Austria	2002
Benin	Bahrain	2002
Bolivia	Benin	2002
Brazil	Bhutan	2004
Bulgaria	Brazil	2003
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2002
Cameroon	Burundi	2004
Canada	Cameroon	2002
China	Chile	2004
Costa Rica	China	2004
Croatia	Costa Rica	2002
Cuba	Croatia	2002
Czech Republic	Cuba	2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Egypt	2003
Denmark	El Salvador	2004
Egypt	Ethiopia	2003
Ethiopia	Fiji	2002
Fiji	Finland	2004
France	France	2002
Germany	Georgia	2003
Georgia	Germany	2002
Guinea-Bissau	Ghana	2004
Honduras	Guatemala	2004
Indonesia	Hungary	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2004
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Japan	Italy	2003
Malta	Japan	2002
Mexico	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2004

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Morocco	Malta	2002
Nepal	Mexico	2002
Netherlands	Nepal	2003
Nigeria	Netherlands	2003
Norway	Nigeria	2003
Pakistan	Pakistan	2003
Peru	Peru	2003
Portugal	Qatar	2004
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2003
Romania	Romania	2003
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2004
Rwanda	South Africa	2003
Saudi Arabia	Spain	2002[a]
South Africa	Sudan	2002
Sudan	Suriname	2002
Suriname	Sweden	2004
Syrian Arab Republic	Uganda	2003
Uganda	Ukraine	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2003
Venezuela	Zimbabwe	2004

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Algeria	2005
Australia	China	2003
Botswana	Czech Republic	2004
China	Denmark	2005
Côte d'Ivoire	France	2004
Czech Republic	Ghana	2005
France	Greece	2004
Germany	Hungary	2003
Greece	India	2004
Hungary	Jamaica	2004
Iceland	Japan	2004
India	Mexico	2004
Jamaica	Morocco	2003
Japan	New Zealand	2005
Mexico	Pakistan	2003
Morocco	Peru	2003
Pakistan	Romania	2003
Peru	Russian Federation	2005
Romania	South Africa	2005
Russian Federation	Spain	2005
Tunisia	Uganda	2003
Uganda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2003
United States of America		

Commission on Population and Development

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Austria	Austria	2004
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2004
Belarus	Belarus	2003
Belgium	Belgium	2004
Brazil	Botswana	2005
Burundi	Brazil	2003
Cameroon	Burundi	2002
Chile	Cameroon	2004
China	Chile	2002
Croatia	China	2005
Egypt[d]	Croatia	2002
El Salvador	Egypt	2004
France	France	2003
Germany	Gambia	2005
Ghana	Germany	2004
Guinea	Ghana	2004
Haiti	Guinea	2002
India	Haiti	2002
Indonesia	Indonesia	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Italy	Ireland	2005
Jamaica	Italy	2002
Japan	Jamaica	2005
Kenya	Japan	2003
Lithuania	Kenya	2003
Malawi	Lithuania	2004
Malaysia	Malaysia	2004
Mexico	Mexico	2005
Netherlands	Netherlands	2003
Niger	Nicaragua	2005
Nigeria	Nigeria	2005
Pakistan	Norway	2005

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*[c]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Peru	Pakistan	2003
Philippines	Peru	2004
Republic of Korea	Poland	2005
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2005
South Africa	Turkey	2004
Sweden	Uganda	2003
Turkey	United States of America	2005
Uganda	Yemen	2002
Ukraine	Zambia	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		
Yemen		

Commission for Social Development

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2002
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Austria	Austria	2004
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2004
Belarus	Belarus	2003
Benin	Benin	2003
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2004
China	China	2004
Comoros[e]	Comoros	2004
Croatia	Croatia	2002
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2002
Denmark	Denmark	2004
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2002
Ecuador	Ecuador	2003
El Salvador	El Salvador	2004
France	France	2003
Gabon	Gabon	2004
Germany	Germany	2003
Ghana	Ghana	2003
Guatemala	Guatemala	2003
Guinea	Guinea	2002
Haiti	Haiti	2002
Indonesia	Indonesia	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Italy	Italy	2004
Jamaica	Jamaica	2004
Japan	Japan	2003
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	2004
Kenya[e]	Mexico	2004
Mexico	Morocco	2002
Morocco	Nigeria	2003
Nigeria	Peru	2003

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Peru	Republic of Korea	2003
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2003
Russian Federation	South Africa	2004
South Africa	Spain	2002
Spain	Sudan	2003
Sudan	Sweden	2002
Sweden	Swaziland	2002
Swaziland	Switzerland	2004
Switzerland	Thailand	2002
Thailand	Turkey	2002
Turkey	United Republic of Tanzania	2004
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	2003
United States of America	Viet Nam	2004
Viet Nam		

Commission on Human Rights

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2003
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Belgium	Armenia	2004
Brazil	Austria	2004
Burundi	Bahrain	2004
Cameroon	Belgium	2003
Canada	Brazil	2002
China	Burundi	2002
Colombia	Cameroon	2003
Costa Rica	Canada	2003
Cuba	Chile	2004
Czech Republic	China	2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Costa Rica	2003
Djibouti[f]	Croatia	2004
Ecuador	Cuba	2003
France	Czech Republic	2002
Germany	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Guatemala	Ecuador	2002
India	France	2004
Indonesia	Germany	2002
Italy	Guatemala	2003
Japan	India	2003
Kenya[f]	Indonesia	2002
Latvia	Italy	2002
Liberia	Japan	2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Kenya	2003
Madagascar	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2003
Malaysia	Malaysia	2003
Mauritius	Mexico	2004
Mexico	Nigeria	2002
Niger	Pakistan	2004
Nigeria	Peru	2003
Norway	Poland	2003
Pakistan	Portugal	2002
Peru	Republic of Korea	2004
Poland	Russian Federation	2003
Portugal	Saudi Arabia	2003

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Qatar	Senegal	2003
Republic of Korea	Sierra Leone	2004
Romania	South Africa	2003
Russian Federation	Spain	2002
Saudi Arabia	Sudan	2004
Senegal	Swaziland	2002
South Africa	Sweden	2004
Spain	Syrian Arab Republic	2003
Swaziland	Thailand	2003
Syrian Arab Republic	Togo	2004
Thailand	Uganda	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2003
United States of America	Uruguay	2003
Uruguay	Venezuela	2003
Venezuela	Viet Nam	2003
Viet Nam	Zambia	2002
Zambia		

Commission on the Status of Women

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2004
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	2004
Belgium	Belgium	2002
Benin	Benin	2003
Bolivia	Botswana	2005
Brazil	Brazil	2003
Burundi	Burkina Faso	2005
Chile	Burundi	2002
China	Chile	2003
Côte d'Ivoire	China	2003
Croatia	Croatia	2003
Cuba	Cuba	2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2002
Denmark	Denmark	2003
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2003
Egypt	Egypt	2002
Germany	Gabon	2005
Guinea	Germany	2004
India	Guatemala	2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Guinea	2004
Italy	Indonesia	2005
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005
Kyrgyzstan	Italy	2002
Lesotho	Japan	2004
Lithuania	Kyrgyzstan	2003
Malawi	Lithuania	2002
Malaysia	Malawi	2003
Mexico	Malaysia	2005
Mongolia	Mexico	2002
Netherlands	Mongolia	2002
Pakistan	Netherlands	2004
Peru	Nicaragua	2005
Republic of Korea	Pakistan	2004
Russian Federation	Peru	2004
Rwanda	Republic of Korea	2005
Saint Lucia	Russian Federation	2002
Senegal	Senegal	2002

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Sri Lanka	South Africa	2005
Sudan	Sudan	2005
Tunisia	Tunisia	2004
Turkey	Turkey	2002
Uganda	United Arab Emirates	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2004
United States of America	United States of America	2003

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2003
Argentina	Argentina	2003
Australia	Australia	2005
Austria	Austria	2003
Benin	Belarus	2005
Bolivia	Benin	2003
Brazil	Bolivia	2003
Canada	Brazil	2003
Chile	Burkina Faso	2005
China	Canada	2003
Colombia	China	2005
Côte d'Ivoire	Colombia	2005
Cuba	Cuba	2003
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2003
Denmark	Denmark	2003
Ecuador	Ecuador	2003
Egypt	Egypt	2003
France	France	2003
Germany	Gambia	2005
Ghana	Germany	2003
Greece	Greece	2003
India	India	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2005
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Japan	Italy	2003
Kazakhstan	Jamaica	2005
Kyrgyzstan	Japan	2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Kazakhstan	2003
Lebanon	Kyrgyzstan	2003
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2003
Mauritius	Mexico	2005
Mexico	Mozambique	2003
Mozambique	Netherlands	2005

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Peru	Nicaragua	2005
Philippines	Nigeria	2005
Portugal	Pakistan	2005
Republic of Korea	Peru	2003
Romania	Philippines	2003
Russian Federation	Portugal	2003
Sierra Leone	Republic of Korea	2003
Slovakia	Russian Federation	2005
Spain	Slovakia	2003
Sudan	South Africa	2005
Swaziland	Spain	2005
Switzerland	Sudan	2003
Thailand	Swaziland	2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Thailand	2003
Turkey	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2003
Ukraine	Turkey	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ukraine	2005
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2005
Uruguay	United States of America	2003
Venezuela	Venezuela	2003

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001 and 2002	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	2002
Argentina	2003
Belarus	2002
Belgium	2002
Bolivia	2002
Brazil	2003
Bulgaria	2003
Canada	2002
Chad[d]	2003
Colombia	2003
Costa Rica	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Egypt	2002
France	2003
India	2003
Indonesia	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Jamaica	2002
Japan	2002
Mexico	2003
Morocco	2002
Netherlands	2003
Nigeria	2002
Pakistan	2002
Peru	2002
Philippines	2002
Poland	2003
Portugal	2003
Russian Federation	2002
Saudi Arabia	2003
Sierra Leone	2002
South Africa	2002
Spain	2002
Sudan	2002
Thailand	2002
Togo	2003
Tunisia	2002
United States of America	2003
Uzbekistan	2003
Zimbabwe[d]	2003

Commission on Sustainable Development

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership of 10th session	*Membership of 11th session*[b]	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	2005
Australia	Argentina	2005
Austria	Australia	2003
Belarus	Austria	2004
Belgium	Azerbaijan	2005
Bolivia	Belarus	2003
Brazil	Belgium	2005
Cameroon	Bolivia	2003
China	Brazil	2004
Colombia	Canada	2005
Cuba	China	2005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Costa Rica	2005
Denmark	Croatia	2005
Ecuador	Ecuador	2004
France	Egypt	2005
Germany	France	2004
Ghana	Germany	2005
Greece	Ghana	2004
Guatemala	Greece	2003
Guyana	Guatemala	2003
Iceland	Iceland	2004
India	India	2004
Indonesia	Indonesia	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2004
Italy	Japan	2003
Japan	Lesotho	2005
Kazakhstan	Madagascar	2003
Lebanon	Mali	2003
Madagascar	Mexico	2003
Mali	Mongolia	2004
Mexico	Morocco	2004
Mongolia	Nepal	2005
Morocco	Nigeria	2004
Mozambique	Norway	2005
Netherlands	Pakistan	2003
Nigeria	Peru	2005
Pakistan	Poland	2003

Membership of 10th session	*Membership of 11th session*[b]	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Paraguay	Republic of Moldova	2004
Poland	Saudi Arabia	2005
Republic of Korea	Senegal	2004
Republic of Moldova	Slovenia	2004
Russian Federation	South Africa	2005
Senegal	Sudan	2003
Slovenia	Switzerland	2004
Sudan	Thailand	2003
Switzerland	Turkey	2005
Thailand	Uganda	2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2003
Tunisia	United States of America	2003
Uganda	Uzbekistan	2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Venezuela	2004
United States of America		
Venezuela		

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(33 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001 and 2002[c]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria[j]	2004
Angola	2002
Austria	2004
Belarus	2002
Belgium	2002
Bolivia	2002
Brazil	2004
Cameroon	2004
China	2002
Colombia	2002
Ethiopia	2002
Germany	2002
Ghana	2004
Greece	2002
Grenada	2004
Indonesia	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Jamaica	2004
Pakistan	2002
Paraguay	2002
Philippines[k]	2004
Portugal	2002
Romania	2002
Russian Federation	2004
Sierra Leone[j]	2004
Slovakia	2004
Spain	2004
Sri Lanka[d]	2004
Tunisia	2002
Uganda	2002

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa*

Members

Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe
Liberia	

* Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe*

Members

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poland
Bulgaria	Portugal
Canada	Republic of Moldova
Croatia	Romania
Cyprus	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	San Marino
Denmark	Slovakia
Estonia	Slovenia
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Georgia	Switzerland
Germany	Tajikistan
Greece	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Hungary	Turkey
Iceland	Turkmenistan
Ireland	Ukraine
Israel	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Kazakhstan	United States of America
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan
Latvia	Yugoslavia

* The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*

Members

Antigua and Barbuda	Honduras
Argentina	Italy
Bahamas	Jamaica
Barbados	Mexico
Belize	Netherlands
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Canada	Paraguay
Chile	Peru
Colombia	Portugal
Costa Rica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Spain
Ecuador	Suriname
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Grenada	
Guatemala	United States of America
Guyana	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela

Associate members

Aruba	Netherlands Antilles
British Virgin Islands	Puerto Rico
Montserrat	United States Virgin Islands

* Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*

Members

Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Fiji	Samoa
France	Singapore
India	Solomon Islands
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Tajikistan
Japan	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Kiribati	Turkey
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tuvalu
Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Maldives	
Marshall Islands	United States of America
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Uzbekistan
Mongolia	Vanuatu
Myanmar	Viet Nam

Associate members

American Samoa	Guam
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Hong Kong, China
	Macau, China
Cook Islands	New Caledonia
French Polynesia	Niue

* Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Members

Bahrain	Palestine
Egypt	Qatar
Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Lebanon	Yemen
Oman	

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2002
Bahamas	Bahamas	2003
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2002
Benin	Botswana	2003
Botswana	Brazil	2002
Brazil	Cameroon	2002
Cameroon	China	2004
China	Cuba	2002
Comoros	Ethiopia	2004
Cuba	France	2003
Egypt	Gabon	2002
France	Germany	2002
Gabon	Indonesia	2002
Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Indonesia	Japan	2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	2002
Italy	Mauritania	2002
Japan	Mexico	2003
Mauritania	Nigeria	2004
Mexico	Pakistan	2002
Pakistan	Peru	2002
Peru	Poland	2002
Poland	Portugal	2002
Portugal	Republic of Korea	2004
Republic of Korea	Republic of Moldova	2002
Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	2003
Russian Federation	San Marino	2002
San Marino	Tunisia	2004
Ukraine	Ukraine	2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2002
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2003
United States of America	United States of America	2003
Uruguay	Uruguay	2004
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2002

Commission on Human Settlements

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001 and 2002	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	2003
Argentina	2002
Austria	2004
Bangladesh[j]	2004
Barbados	2003
Belgium[d]	2004
Benin	2003
Bolivia	2002
Brazil	2002
Cameroon	2002
Chile	2002
China	2004
Colombia	2003
Croatia	2003
Czech Republic	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2002
Egypt[j]	2004
Ethiopia[j]	2004
Finland	2002
France	2004
Gabon	2002
Gambia	2002
Germany	2003
Greece	2003
Guinea	2004
Haiti[j]	2004
India	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Iraq	2004
Italy	2004
Jamaica	2004
Japan	2002
Jordan	2003
Kenya	2003
Lithuania	2002
Madagascar	2004
Malaysia	2003
Mali	2002
Mexico	2003
Morocco	2003
Norway	2003
Pakistan	2002
Philippines	2003
Republic of Moldova	2004

Membership in 2001 and 2002	*Term expires on 31 December*
Russian Federation	2002
Senegal	2002
Spain	2003
Sri Lanka	2003
Sweden	2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2004
Trinidad and Tobago[j]	2004
Turkey	2002
Uganda	2003
United Arab Emirates	2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2002
United Republic of Tanzania[j]	2004
United States of America	2002
Viet Nam	2002

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Members elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1999 and expiring on 31 December 2002

Algeria	Ireland[1]
Bolivia	Lebanon
Chile	Pakistan
China	Romania
Colombia	Russian Federation
Cuba	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sudan
France	Tunisia
Germany[1]	Turkey
India	United States of America

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals[m]

52 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(26 members)

Argentina	Japan
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Poland
China	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	South Africa
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	United States of America
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
Italy	

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

(26 members)

Argentina	Japan
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	New Zealand
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Qatar
Czech Republic	South Africa
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	Ukraine
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United States of America
Ireland	
Italy	

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001 and 2002[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria[j]	2003
Argentina	2002
Benin[j]	2003
Brazil	2003
Cameroon[j]	2003
China	2002
Costa Rica[d]	2003
Cyprus	2003
France	2002
Gabon	2002
Germany	2002
Greece	2002
Hungary	2003
Italy	2002
Jordan	2003
Kazakhstan	2002
Malaysia	2003
Malta	2002
Morocco	2002
Namibia	2002
Pakistan	2003
Panama	2002
Peru	2002
Portugal	2002
Russian Federation	2002
Sierra Leone[j]	2003
Spain	2002
Sudan	2002
Swaziland	2002
Switzerland	2002
Thailand	2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2002

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term expiring on 31 December 2003

Membership in 2001 and 2002

N'Dri Thérèse Assié-Lumumba (Côte d'Ivoire)
Lourdes Benería (United States of America)
Albert Binger (Jamaica)
Olav Bjerkholt (Norway)
Eugenio B. Figueroa (Chile)
Shangquan Gao (China)
Leonid M. Grigoriev (Russian Federation)
Patrick Guillaumont (France)
Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Louka T. Katseli (Greece)
Marju Lauristin (Estonia)
Mona Makran-Ebeid (Egypt)
P. Jayendra Nayak (India)
Mari Elka Pangestu (Indonesia)
Milivoje Panić (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Eul Yong Park (Republic of Korea)
Suchitra Punyaratabundhu (Thailand)
Delphin G. Rwegasira (United Republic of Tanzania)
Sylvia Saborio (Costa Rica)
Nasser Hassan Saidi (Lebanon)
Udo Ernst Simonis (Germany)
Ruben Tansini (Uruguay)
Funmi Togonu-Bickersteth (Nigeria)
Dorothéa Werneck (Brazil)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2001 and 2002	*Term expires on 31 December*
Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt)	2002
Clement Atangana (Cameroon)	2002
Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica)	2004
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	2002
Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	2004
Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	2004
Paul Hunt (New Zealand)	2002
Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Russian Federation)	2002
Giorgio Malinverni (Switzerland)	2004
Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	2002
Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	2004
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2004
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	2004
Eibe Riedel (Germany)	2002
Waleed M. Sa'di (Jordan)	2004
Philippe Texier (France)	2004
Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)	2002
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	2002

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

(24 members; four-year term)

Members elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1999 and expiring on 31 December 2002

Adam Edow Adawa (Kenya)
Carlos Alberto Aguilar Molina (El Salvador)
Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria)
Hernán Bravo Trejos (Costa Rica)
Dmytro Victorovych Derogan (Ukraine)
Bernard Devin (France)
Malin Falkenmark (Sweden)
Siripong Hungspreug (Thailand)
Jon Ingimarsson (Iceland)
Ahmad Kahrobaian (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Owen Macdonald Kankhulungo (Malawi)
Badr Kasme (Syrian Arab Republic)
Christian M. Katsande (Zimbabwe)
Markku Juhani Mäkelä (Finland)
John Michael Matuszak (United States of America)
Wafik Meshref (Egypt)
Sergey M. Natalchuk (Russian Federation)
Ainun Nishat (Bangladesh)
Neculai Pavlovschi (Romania)
Carlos Augusto Saldivar (Paraguay)
Eddy Kofi Smith (Ghana)
Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg (Netherlands)
Raymond Marcio Wright (Jamaica)
Zhang Guocheng (China)

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(16 members; three-year term)

Members elected for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 and expiring on 31 December 2004

Eight experts elected by the Economic and Social Council

Yuri Alexandrovitch Boitchenko (Russian Federation)
Njuma Ekudanayo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Yuji Iwasawa (Japan)
Wayne Lord (Canada)
Otilia Lux García de Coti (Guatemala)
Marcos Matías Alonso (Mexico)
Ida Nicolaisen (Denmark)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Economic and Social Council

Antonio Jacanamijoy (Colombia)
Ayitegau Kouevi (Togo)
Willie Littlechild (Canada)
Ole Henrik Magga (Norway)
Zinaida Strogalschikova (Russian Federation)
Parshuram Tamang (Nepal)
Mililani Trask (United States of America)
Fortunato Turpo Choquehuanca (Peru)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Armenia	Armenia	2003
Australia	Australia	2002
Bolivia	China	2004
Canada	Colombia	2003
China	Côte d'Ivoire	2002
Colombia	Cuba	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Cuba	Ecuador	2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo	France	2004
Denmark	Gabon	2003
France	Gambia	2003
Gabon	Germany	2002
Gambia	Guinea	2002
Germany	India	2002
Guinea	Indonesia	2003
Guyana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
India	Ireland	2004
Indonesia	Italy	2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	2004
Italy	Japan	2003
Japan	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lesotho	2004
Madagascar	Madagascar	2003
Morocco	Morocco	2003
Netherlands	Nepal	2004
Norway	Netherlands	2004
Pakistan	Norway	2003
Paraguay	Portugal	2003
Portugal	Romania	2002
Romania	Russian Federation	2004
Russian Federation	Slovenia	2004
Sweden	Sweden	2003
Ukraine	Switzerland	2004
United States of America	Trinidad and Tobago[p]	2002
Yemen	United States of America	2002
Zimbabwe	Yemen	2003

Executive Committee of the Programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(57 members)[q]

Algeria	Madagascar
Argentina	Mexico[r]
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Mozambique
Bangladesh	Namibia
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Nicaragua
Canada	Nigeria
Chile	Norway
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Philippines
Côte d'Ivoire	Poland
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Republic of Korea
Denmark	Russian Federation
Ethiopia	Somalia
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Germany	Sudan
Greece	Sweden
Holy See	Switzerland
Hungary	Thailand
India	Tunisia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Turkey
Ireland	Uganda
Israel	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Japan	United Republic of Tanzania
Lebanon	United States of America
Lesotho	Venezuela

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Belarus	Antigua and Barbuda	2004
Belgium	Belgium	2002
Brazil	Brazil	2002
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2003
Canada	Canada	2004
China	China	2003
Comoros[s]	Comoros	2004
Cuba	Czech Republic	2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2003
Denmark	Denmark	2002
Djibouti[s]	Djibouti	2003
Ecuador	Ecuador	2003
Egypt	Egypt	2002
Ethiopia	Finland	2003
Finland	Gabon	2003
France	Honduras	2002
Gabon	Indonesia	2002
Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2003
Guatemala	Japan	2002
Honduras	Luxembourg[t]	2003
India	Mauritania	2003
Indonesia	Mozambique	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Netherlands	2002
Italy	Pakistan	2004
Japan	Peru	2004
Kyrgyzstan	Philippines	2003
Mauritania	Romania	2004
Mozambique	Russian Federation	2002
Netherlands	Spain[t]	2003
New Zealand	Switzerland	2004
Norway	Togo	2002
Philippines	Turkey[t]	2003
Russian Federation	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2004
Togo		
Ukraine	United States of America	2004
United States of America	Viet Nam	2002
Viet Nam	Yemen	2004

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[u]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the FAO Council*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Congo	2001	Bangladesh	2003
Denmark[j]	2003	Canada	2001
Finland[v]	2001	China	2001
France	2002	Cuba	2001
Haiti	2001	Egypt	2002
Hungary	2002	El Salvador	2003
India	2003	Germany	2001
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002	Iraq	2003
Italy[j]	2003	Lesotho	2001
Japan	2002	Madagascar	2002
Mexico	2002	Mali	2003
Morocco	2001	Netherlands	2003
Norway[v]	-	Peru	2002
Pakistan	2003	Portugal[w]	2002
Russian Federation	2003	Romania	2002
Sierra Leone	2003	Switzerland[w]	2002
Swaziland	2002	Sudan	2001
Sweden	2001	United States of America	2003
Yemen	2001		

Membership in 2002

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	2004
Australia[y]	2004
Cameroon	2004
Cuba	2004
Denmark	2003
France	2002
Hungary	2002
India	2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002
Iraq	2004
Italy	2003
Japan	2002
Mexico	2002
Pakistan	2003
Russian Federation	2003
Sierra Leone	2003
Swaziland	2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[y]	2004

Members elected by the FAO Council[z]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Bangladesh	2003
Egypt	2002
El Salvador	2003
Iraq	2003
Madagascar	2002
Mali	2003
Netherlands	2003
Peru	2002
Portugal	2002
Romania	2002
Switzerland	2002
United States of America	2003

International Narcotics Control Board

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Membership from 2 March 2000	*Term expires on 1 March*
Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2005
C. Chakrabarty (India)	2002
Nelia P. Cortés-Maramba (Philippines)	2002
Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)	2005
Jacques Franquet (France)	2002
Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2002
Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey)	2005
Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan)	2002
Maria Elena Medina Mora (Mexico)	2005
Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)	2002
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2005
Sergio Uribe Ramírez (Colombia)	2002
Zheng Jiwang (China)	2005

Membership from 2 March 2001	*Term expires on 1 March*
Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2005
Madan Mohan Bhatnagar (India)	2007
Elisaldo Carlini (Brazil)	2007
Rosa María del Castillo (Peru)	2007
Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)	2005
Jacques Franquet (France)	2007
Hamid A. Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2007
Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey)	2005
Robert Lousberg (Netherlands)	2007
Maria Elena Medina Mora (Mexico)	2005
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2005
Rainer Wolfgang Schmid (Austria)	2007
Zheng Jiwang (China)	2005

Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

(11 members; three-year term)

Membership as at 1 July 2000	*Term expires on 30 June*
Esther María Ashton (Bolivia)	2001
Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal)	2002
Hanan El-Malki (Syrian Arab Republic)	2002
Boutheina Gribaa (Tunisia)	2003
Tahmina Hussain (Bangladesh)	2003
Antigoni Karali-Dimitriadi (Greece)	2003
Jane Nambakire Mulemwa (Uganda)	2002
Norica Nicolai (Romania)	2003
Pauline Sukhai (Guyana)	2003
Mamosebi Theresia Pholo (Lesotho)	2001
Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain)	2001

Membership as at 1 July 2001	*Term expires on 30 June*
Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal)	2002
Hanan El-Malki (Syrian Arab Republic)	2002
Boutheina Gribaa (Tunisia)	2003
Tahmina Hussain (Bangladesh)	2003
Juka Fatou Jabang (Gambia)	2004
Antigoni Karali-Dimitriadi (Greece)	2003
Jane Nambakire Mulemwa (Uganda)	2002
Norica Nicolai (Romania)	2003
Pauline Sukhai (Guyana)	2003
Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain)	2004
Gloria Valerín (Costa Rica)	2004

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[z]

(10 members; three-year term)

Members elected for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2003[aa]

Burundi	Lesotho
Cape Verde	Netherlands
Haiti[bb]	Republic of Moldova
Kyrgyzstan	

Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001	*Membership in 2002*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Bahamas	Bahamas	2003
Brazil	Brazil	2004
China	Burundi	2004
Finland[cc]	China	2003
France	Germany	2004
Gabon	Greece	2002
Greece	India	2004
India	Italy	2003
Italy	Japan	2003
Japan	Kenya	2004
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	2002
Mexico	Mexico	2002
Norway[cc]	Norway	2002
Philippines	Philippines	2004
Portugal	Portugal	2003
Romania	Romania	2003
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2004
Senegal	Senegal	2002
Sweden[j]	Spain	2004
Tunisia	Sweden	2003
United Republic of Tanzania	Tunisia	2003
United States of America	Zambia	2003
Zambia		

Notes

[a] At its 31st plenary meeting, on 26 October 2001, the General Assembly elected Spain to replace Portugal for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

[b] The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 (decision 2001/201 B).

[c] The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002, and further postponed the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004 (decision 2001/201 B).

[d] Elected at the 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2001/201 B).

[e] At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Council elected the Comoros to replace Kenya for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 2001/201 A).

[f] At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Council elected Kenya to replace Djibouti for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 2001/201 A).

[g] Elected at the 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, to fill a postponed vacancy for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 (decision 2001/201 C).

[h] The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States for a term beginning on the organizational meeting of the Commission's eleventh session in 2002 and expiring at the close of the Commission's thirteenth session in 2005 (decision 2001/201 B).

[i] The Council further postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004 (decision 2001/201 C).

[j] Elected at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2001/201 A).

[k] Elected at the 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004 (decision 2001/201 C).

[l] At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Council elected Germany to replace Ireland for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 2000/201 C).

[m] Pursuant to Council resolution 1999/65 of 26 October 1999, the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods was reconfigured in 2001 into the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, with one Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and a second Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (decision 2001/201 B).

[n] The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003 (decision 2001/201 B).

[o] The Council postponed to a future session the election of one expert from Asian States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 (decision 2001/201 C).

[p] At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Council elected Trinidad and Tobago to replace Bolivia for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 and expiring on 31 December 2002 (decision 2001/201 C).

[q] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/12 of 1 November 2000, in which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted to membership in the United Nations, the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the Executive Committee was terminated.

[r] Elected at the 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/72 of 4 December 2000 (decision 2001/201 B).

[s] At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Council elected Djibouti to replace the Comoros for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 2001/201 A).

[t] At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Council elected Luxembourg to replace Norway, Spain to replace France and Turkey to replace Germany for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 (decision 2001/201 B).

[u] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/8 of 1 November 1995, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) elected 18 members each from among the States Members of the United Nations or the States members of FAO, according to the pattern set out in that resolution. The members of the Executive Board were elected from five lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme and reproduced in document E/2001/L.2/Add.8.

[v] At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Council elected Finland to replace Norway for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 2001/201 A).

[w] At its one hundred and nineteenth session, on 23 November 2000, the FAO Council elected Portugal to replace Spain and Switzerland to replace Australia for a term beginning on 1 January 2001.

[x] The remaining six seats are to be filled by the FAO Council at its session to be held in November 2001.

[y] Elected at the 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, to fill postponed vacancies for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 2001/201 C).

[z] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and decision 41/445.

[aa] The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003 (decision 2001/201 B).

[bb] Elected at the 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, to fill a postponed vacancy (decision 2001/201 B).

[cc] At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Council elected Norway to replace Finland for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 2001/201 B).

Annex III

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

European Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations" reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of African Unity (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (APO) (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Tourism Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

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